The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 181 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 18 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
1st Augt.	Medina ..	12500	....	..
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	2nd Aug
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .. A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .. A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .. A&C	5415	27th Aug	..

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	9250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
VARELA, 4,500 Thur. 6th Aug. about 9 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185 Fri. 7th Aug. 6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "VARELA" 4,500 tons on Thursday the 6th Aug. calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomeran.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons on Thursday the 6th Aug., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bundre Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTA	3413	Thursday 6th Aug.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 20th ,,
*PUNDUA	3395	,, 3rd Sept.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 17th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colo. ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

31st July 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£ 400,000
in course of increase to	£ 600,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Uncalled Capital	£ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob L. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MODERN ORNAMENTS OF DRESS.

GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.

NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.

JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.

JEWELLED FINGER RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS

EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER

WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT

ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "cheap" trade as "Display Goods."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50 ,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,, 2—8

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India.

D. Merwan & Co.,

24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

NATIONAL HOTEL POONA next to Railway Station is now REOPENED thoroughly renovated, Rooms airy and comfortable; terms moderate. Apply MANAGER. 3394

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

OUR "Famous Domestic Suites" of 6 Padlocks 1¾in., with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 11 per set: with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs. 13 per set. Excellent for all uses. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED by a lady with one little girl, a ROOM (unfurnished) with board, on the Apollo Bunder or vicinity. Apply stating terms to Box No. 78 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2125

WANTED POST as a TUTOR or Companion by an experienced teacher; a Gujerati scholar; excellent references. Also European Gujerati tuition. Apply to MASTER care of POST MASTER, Santa Cruz. 3377

WANTED a FAIR-SIZED OFFICE and good GODOWN accommodation in Fort or near Hornby Road preferred. Early entry required. Apply MACDONALD, 3rd Floor, Taj Buildings, Wallace Street. 3373

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN INSURANCE AGENTS and CANVASSERS. Unexpected commission. ROBINSON and MORRIS. Jamma Building, opposite Medical Hostel, Byculla, Bombay. 3344

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED for Busreh—Experienced BOOK-KEEPER and TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 130, Christian preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to CLERK, s.s. "Koweit," Alexandra Docks, between 8 to 11 a.m. 2123

WANTED—A B. Sc. to act as senior science teacher in the Durbar High School. Salary Rs. 75—5—100. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating the group of subjects they had taken up for their B. Sc. Examination, to The Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan (Rajputana).

A DRAFTSMAN ESTIMATOR is required at Poona. Must have a thorough knowledge of building construction be able to prepare finished drawings from rough sketches and be able to take out quantities accurately. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 120.

Apply with copies of testimonials to A. C. R. E. Poona District, M. W. S., Poona 2128

WANTED—A fully qualified Audit Officer for Durbhanga Raj. Salary Rs. 300—20—400. House and conveyance allowance Rs. 150 a month.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th August 1914.

GOURI SHANKER,
Acting General Manager, R.D.
DURBHANGA:
The 24th July 1914. 2132

WANTED—A B. A. strong in English, History and Geography, on Rs. 60 and a B. Sc. as Science Master on Rs. 70—80 for the Gorakhpur High School. The posts have good prospects and Provident Fund benefits. The selected candidates will have to take active part in games, to stick to the post for at least two years and to join at once.—Apply with copies of testimonials to The HEAD MASTER, Gorakhpur High School. 2131

WANTED A SENIOR PROOF READER for the Temporary Establishment of the Assam Secretariat Press on Rs. 120 per mensem plus overtime. The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on September 1st, 1914. Applications with testimonials, etc, will be received by the undersigned up to August 20th.

H. H. KING,
Superintendent
Assam Secretariat Press,
23rd July 1914. Shillong. 2133

WANTED.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT by experienced young book-keeper and typist. Excellent references. Apply to Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3398.

WANTED—A qualified Motor Driver. Salary up to Rs. 40.—Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials, and stating age and experience to—

P. C. BIRDI,
Assistant Revenue Minister,
2135 Bhopal.

WANTED—An M. Sec. in Mathematics who will beretained in His Highness' private staff. Salary Rs. 125—5—175. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to The Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Jhalawar. Jhalrapatan (Rajputana). 2134

WANTED a reliable MANAGER for an upcountry GINNING FACTORY. A knowledge of accounts and experience in the selection of cotton necessary. Apply stating experience and salary to Box No. 777, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3389

WANTED—A POST as a TEACHER by a YOUNG INDIAN LADY in any school, possesses certificates of School Final and Training School, second language Urdoo, best testimonials. Please apply to Box No. 536, c/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2126

WANTED—A WELL GOING and LONG ESTABLISHED DISPENSARY with a large clientele, situated in an important Taluka town, for sale. Private offers received upto 15th August 1914. Apply DR. V. K. PARAB L.M. & S., Panchmahal Dohod. 3391

WANTED (By a young European gentleman upcountry) a post as a General Assistant, has knowledge of packing stores for dispatch by mail etc. and holds excellent references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box No. 535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

CABINET GRAMOPHONE (standing 3 ft. 6 ins. FOR SALE with records. Cost Rs. 225, take for Rs. 110, or near offer. Apply "X" care of GRINDLAY & Co. 3372

FOR SALE—One of the best ESTATES in Simla. Would make an A-1 Hotel. Extensive grounds, and a large house full of valuable timbers. Particulars from "M" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3256

FOR SALE—A set 60 pieces English electro-plated Spoons and Forks (stamped .E P. N. S. Crown Plate), compg: a doz: each Dessert and Table Forks, a doz: each Dessert and Table Spoons and a doz: Tea Spoons. Never been used, bargain, Rs. 30 lot or ½ set Rs. 16. No approval. Apply Box No. 780 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3392

FOR SALE. A MOTOR CAR 4 cylinder 16 to 20 H. P. in a very good condition with new hood etc.,. belonged to Capt. W. LUMSDEN, R. N. Open to offer. Apply to

JEEWAJI SORABJI & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
Dated 29th July 1914. 3390

FOL SALE.—Offers invited. Red plush tableau curtain with frieze and silk border, etc., under use on the Royal Opera House Stage, size 28' by 30' and also red silk panel pieces on the partitions and red plush cushions and red velvet friezes of the Boxes. Apply in writing to the Proprietor.

The above is in perfect condition and is only sold for making room for new materials in another style. 3382

TO BE LET.

TO LET with immediate possession the 3rd floor of the Western block, with 4 bed rooms of "Chinoy Mansions," Colaba, lately occupied by Mr. P. D. Patel. Apply to MR. PATEL, next door. 3325

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates possessing good knowledge of English, Marwadi and Hindustani for a appointment as INTERPRETER of this Court. Applications should give information regarding age, qualifications and previous employment of the candidates and should reach the Undersigned by the 27th August, 1914, accompanied by testimonials. The pay of the post is Rs. 45—5—60 and the appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for 6 months.

N. S. TIRUMALI AIYANGAR,
District Judge,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. 2129

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that there has been a landslip on the ghat portion of the Bombay Poona Road in mile 68 and the road is therefore blocked for all classes of traffic. It is estimated it will take one month to clear.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA DIST.
Office of the Ex. Engineer, Poona Dist.
Poona, 27th July 1914.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

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13-15 ,,	Jhansi.....	,, 15-52
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17-43 ,,	Agra Cantonment.....	,, 11-13
18-38 ,,	Muttra	,, 10-18
21- 0 ,,	Delhi.....	,, 8-0
21-30 Dep.		Arr. 7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep 7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,, 5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,, 3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	,, 2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana.....	,, 23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundar.....	,, 22-37
8- 2 ,,	Amritsar	,, 21- 7
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,, 20- 1
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20-13 ,,	Peshawar Cantonment	,, 8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAND SIMLA.

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2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

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13-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-52
13-55 Dep.		Arr.	15-11
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-48 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top in right hand

W. LAIDLAW
263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SHAIK ADAM BAWAMIYA and SHAIK USUF BAWAMIYA have contracted to sell their 4/5th interest in the undermentioned property to our client.

Any persons having any claim in or to our client's interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease incumbrance, lien, easement, maintenance or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of MUCKDOOM SAHEB'S Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Durga Street in Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub District of Bombay and containing by admeasuremnt 201 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5274 (1) Street No. 14 and forming a portion of New Survey No. 47 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a Public passage, on or towards the West by the Sea Shore, on or towards the North by the property of Jan Mahomed Chinoy and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Durga.

Dated this 29th day of July 1914.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
3395 Purchaser's Attorneys

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, 1914, for the works in the construction of a compound wall around the Worli Cemetery.

2. Form of Contract, Specification &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant Municipality or the Municipal Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

B. H. HEWETT,
A. M. I. C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 30th July, 1914. 3397

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld. Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST, CLAIM, AND DEMAND ON FOUR PER CENT PORT TRUST, BONDS OF NOMINAL VALUE OF RS. 48,000, 3 AND ½ PER CENT GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF RS. 5,700 AND RS. 2,250 AND TWO POLICIES OF ASSURANCE IN THE EAST AND WEST LIFE INSURANCE OF RS. 5,000 EACH ETC.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minochcher and Hiralal Attorneys for Ratansha Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustamji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar carrying on business under the name and style of Ratanji Pestonji Umrigar and Co., Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mangaldas Nagindas Motivala, Messrs. D'LAL & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July 1914, at their rooms, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co. at 4-30 p.m. pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of October 1914 and made between the said Mangaldas Nagindas Motivala of the one part and the said Ratansha Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustamji Umrigar carrying on business under the name and style of Ratanji Pestonji Umrigar and Co. all the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of the Mortgagor in four per cent. Port Trust Bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 48,000/- and 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,700 and Rs. 2,250 respectively set apart under the Consent Decree and Order in Suit No. 870 of 1891 and Appeal No 818 and the cash and security for the time being representing the same and the interest and annual produce thereof and of two Policies of Assurance in the East and West Life Insurance Co. Ltd., of the sums of Rs. 5,000 each.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Shivraj Minochcher and Hiralal, Attoneys for the Mortgagees at their Office: Es. lane, Meadow Street in Fort or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & Co.,
Bombay, July, 31st 1914.

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SAHIB LOG. By John Travers.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

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A clever comedy duo.
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Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co. on August 4th.
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How an envious sister tries to work ruin—will be best seen in this Film. The whole picture is vividly nice. Full of pathos, sensation and startling incident.
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3393 MLLE. SINGY.

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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARDEE necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT.

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Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

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Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Local rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore has had 1.24in. and Delhi 0.40in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the north Punjab. Day temperature is below normal at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 2.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 0.10in. and Kotah 0.47in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the eastern half of Kathiwar and in Gujarat and Central India West; Rajkot has had 0.73in. Bhavnagar-Para 0.65in. Deesa 0.30in. Ahmedabad 0.24in. Surat 0.27in. Neemuch 0.33in. and Indore 0.15in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Saugor has had 0.50in. Akola 0.12in. Amraoti 0.16in. Nagpur 2.17in. Chanda 2.12in. and Raipur 0.60in. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 2.95in. Ratnagiri 2.12in. Mormugao 0.90in. and Karwar 2.00in. Skies are heavily clouded:

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ahmednagar has had 0.30in. Poona 0.18in. Sholapur 0.27in. Bijapur 0.11in. Belgaum 1.05in. Aurangabad 0.55in. Nizamabad 2.75in. and Hyderabad 0.42in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase of rainfall on the west coast of the Peninsula and some increase in the south-east Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan, while in Rajputana local rain has again appeared. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar, Central India West, the Pombay Deccan and Hyderabad, fairly general in the Central Provinces, and local in the north and the east Punjab, Rajputana and the Madras Deccan. In the United Provinces, Cawnpore is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces; fairly general rain in Gujarat and Central India West; local rain in Kathiawar; some showers in Rajputana, the north and the east Punjab and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on THURSDAY, the 30th of July 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire;						
Do. (27th)	97.6	86.9	61	..	0.00	..
Jask	95.1	86.0	72	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat						
Do.(27th)	96.5	85.5	88	..	0.49	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.6	82.7	80	..	6.20	3.68
Rawalpind ;	87.0	68.7	86	0.01	12.76	2.89
Lahore	90.2	74.8	80	1.24	11.94	2.80
Sirsa	92.4	78.1	86	..	9.00	
Ambala	92.7	80.1	83	0.03	10.07	—1.07
Delhi;	88.0		91	0.40	11.38	0.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.7	82.5	71	..	14.55	—2.82
Mainpuri	93.3	79.8	80	..	7.70	—2.15
Jhansi;	91.7	79.0	83	..	16.60	0.30
Cawnpore	92.8	78.5	92	2.10	11.62	—2.18
Allahabad	93.2	82.5	81	..	22.90	6.62
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	101.1	86.0	81	0.03	4.28	3.12
Karachi ;	88.2	80.3	79	..	6.20	2.18
Ajmer	93.9	78.4	82	..	9.24	0.35
Jaipore	93.2	78.1	76	..	15.60	9.09
Kotah	94.2	77.0	87	0.47	15.15	2.60
GUJARAT, KATHAWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	91.1	77.1	90	..	6.32	—2.14
Dwarka	86.6	77.7	89	0.03	11.74	2.90
Veraval	80.9	77.3	90	0.02	8.92	—2.08
Rajkot	85.6	75.9	91	0.73	15.45	—0.22
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	77.2	92	0.65	20.73	1.12
Surat	87.1	77.6	93	0.27	38.74	13.62
Ahmedab 1	87.7	75.8	92	0.24	21.36	5.06
Deesa ;	89.3	77.4	95	0.30	14.93	3.70
Nuemuc	84.2	75.0	89	0.33	14.60	2.02
Indore	85.1	74.1	95	0.15	12.63	—2.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.1	76.5	93	0.02	18.46	—7.01
Saugor ;	82.5	72.6	93	0.50	18.58	—2.35
Hoshangabad	87.1	75.8	91	0.01	26.17	5.04
Khandwa	92.4	74.9	93	0.05	14.17	0.25
Akola	83.2	73.5	89	0.12	11.53	—3.37
Amraoti	82.3	73.5	98	0.16	9.89	—5.88
Nagpur	87.4	73.5	95	2.17	19.97	—2.68
Chanda	83.5	74.8	92	2.12	17.71	—5.97
Raipur	85.2	74.9	97	0.60	17.77	—5.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.3	76.2	96	2.03	43.59	0.46
Ratnagiri	81.7	75.1	91	2.12	74.19	11.37
Mormugao	83.2	75.5	95	0.90	68.38	7.29
Karwar;	81.0	75.0	89	2.00	92.37	15.70
BOMBAY DECCANAND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.0	73.3	84	..	11.42	2.11
Ahmednagar	79.4	70.1	93	0.30	9.46	1.12
Poona	80.4	70.7	91	0.18	16.99	5.26
Sholapur	78.0	71.1	91	0.27	13.07	4.13
Bijapur;	78.1	71.1	90	0.11	3.88	—1.71
Belgaum;	73.2	66.8	97	1.05	45.59	21.72
Aurangabad;	79.1	70.2	96	0.55	15.06	3.36
Nizamabad (Indur).	76.9	71.6	93	2.75	30.27	15.49
Hyderabad	73.8	70.6	90	0.42	20.33	10.15
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	85.6	74.6	95	1.07	82.59	8.12
Calicat ;	79.6	73.9	98	1.04	66.25	1.66
Cochin	83.7	72.9	88	0.17	45.32	—5.14
Colombo	85.7	76.4	87	0.02	13.66	1.11
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	86.1	77.2	91	..	10.17	—0.37
Bellary	89.2	75.5	70	..	1.84	—1.88
Guddapah ;	89.6	74.9	84	0.24	7.16	0.33
Madras	95.4	77.3	89	0.04	2.81	—3.03
Bangalore	83.8	67.3	87	..	5.47	—1.30
Combatore	84.4	71.0	8-	..	2.74	—0.17
Trichinopoly	97.7	79.1		..	0.66	—2.04
Negapatam	94.9	79.8		..	1.07	—2.18

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 30th July 1914 was 2·400 inches. temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial o aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

Monsoon is still giving abundant and widespread rain except in North-Western desert. The temperature is low in Kashmir North Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces the West coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore, and the North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, South-West Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts:—Toungoo and Akyab one and half inches; Kyaukpyu two; Tezpur one; Cherrapunji two; Saugor Island and Darjeeling one and a half; Balasore one; False Point, Cuttack, Cawnpore, Bahraich two; Lahore one; Khushab two; Parachinar one and a half; Nagpur, Chanda, Jagdalpur two; Bombay three; Ratnagiri and Karwar two; Marmagoa and Belgaum one; Nizainabad three Mercara, Mangalore Calicut one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the Punjab, increase in Bihar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,

Bombay, July 29th 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.805inches
Temperature of Air	79.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.914 "
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3 "
Minimum do. do.	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	257 miles.
Fall of Rain	2.48inches.
Total fall during month	26.35 "
Total fall during year	43.19 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th..	0.75 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h m.	ft. in.	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
THU	30	m 4 46	26 0	30	m 10 18	20 1
		4 24 a	26 2		11 7a	16 10
F	31	m 6 4	25 9	31	m 11 34a	21 1
	Aug.	5 26 a	25 4	Aug.		
S	1	m 7 28	25 11	1	m 0 16	16 10
		6 44 a	24 9		1 23a	21 4
S	2	m 8 49	26 7	2	m 1 26	16 8
		8 8 a	24 7		2 48a	20 11
M	3	m 9 55	27 5	3	m 2 31	16 5
		9 22 a	25 0		3 52a	20 2
TU	4	m 10 43	28 1	4	m 3 30	16 2
		10 22 a	25 6		4 46a	19 4
W	5	m 11 21	28 7	5	m 4 21	16 0
		11 11 a	26 1		5 30 a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
30(Thursday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
31 (Friday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Saturday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
2 (Sunday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14 m.
3 (Monday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
4 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
5 (Wednesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.

PHASES OF MOON;—First quater July 30th. 6h 21·0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20·7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26·5 m p. m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMET GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July 30.)

Vice Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., retired, Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I. C. S., to be Second Grade Judge.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S., to be Third Grade Judge.

Mr. H. Stanley, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur.

Mr. S. S. Ghali, Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Rangnath Wasudev Patwardhan, Mamlatdar of Haveli in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create, a temporary appointment of a Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 150 per mensem, from the 1st August 1914 up to the 10th October 1914, and to appoint Mr. Abdul Majid Khan to hold it, and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge at Junnar.

The services of Mr. Joseph Nissim, LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, for three months with effect from the 16th August 1914.

Mr. M. Webb, I. C. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Captain A. H. E. Mosse to act as Chairman of the Aden Port Trust during the absence on leave of Mr. J. B. S. Thubron.

Captain G. F. I. Harkness, I. M. S., is granted from 31st July 1914, or the subsequent date of relief, in combination with study leave up to twelve months.

Captain William Herbert Schroder Scott of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Lieutenant William Harold Klosz resigns his Commission. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Mr. T. G. P. Iyer, L. C. E., Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred from the Southern Division to the Central Division.

The period for which the services of Mr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Framji, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Educational Department for employment as Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, is extended up to the end of November 1914.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 30th.

SS Clan	Macdonald	Swethward	Glasgow July 14
SS Singu	Reid	Rangoon	July 9
SS Abydos	Davis	Mauritius	July 17
SS Meteor	Remmerssen	Balikpapan	July 13

DEPARTURES.

July 30th.

S S Kasara	Galliver	Persian Gulf via	Karachi
S S Bandra	Maude	"	
S S Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Marmagoa &	Rangaon
S S Braunfels	Zimmermann	Hamburg and	Liverpool via Karachi

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday.

S S City of Glasgow	Morrison	Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi

The following vessels began to load from yesterday.

Steamer Medina	for	London
" Arcadia	for	China

*To arrive.

S.S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line, steamer Ctiy of Lahore, outward bound passed the Canal on the 28th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay about noon on the 7th proximo.

S.S. Clan Macdonald:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 3,112 tons, Captain H. S. Swethward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she had left on July 4th, with a general cargo.

S.S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on July 9th, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S. S. Abydos:—The B. & A. S. N. Coy's steamer Abydos, 1,940 tons, Captain E. L. Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, which port she had left on July 17th, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S.S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,576 tons, Captain T. Remmerssen,, arrived in harbour yesterday from Balikpapan, which port she had left on July 13th, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S. S. Braunfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons, Captain J. Zimmermann, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. City of Glasgow: The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,182, tons, Captain D. Morrison, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

P DOCK..

Friday, July 20th, 1914.

SHED STREAMER.	Capt.	AGENTS
B Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
D & E Marienfels	Sieghold	W. & A. G. & Co
F Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
K Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
M Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A G. & Co
P. Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co
Q Sardar	Ookerji	P. O. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

1 Susquesanna	Lewis	& A. G. & Co
2 Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
4 Kirklee	Curlo	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
6 Borderdale	Hay	J.F.& Co
7 Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Lichtenfels	Carrtens	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Braunfels	Pimermann	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Chanda	Cunningham	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co
14 Lhasa	Manley	M. M. &Co
15 Khosrouh	Hannah	T. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Caledonia	Goubault	M. M. & Co
2 Taiyabi	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co
4 Rajput	Thompson	T. M. & Co
5 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K.
6 City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
7 Marienbad	Beinarz	A. L. S. N. & Co
8 Ozarda	Mills	M. M. & Co
10 Nairung	Jallis (Repairing)	T. M. & Co
15 Nurani	Lewis (Repairing)	T. M & Co
16 Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
7 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co

H, W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	B. O. S. Co Ltd
Sarasnati	Mocia	"
Satrunji	Ebram	"

Hughes Dry Dock.

Valdura	Boya	J. Findlay & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. Co
Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Griqua	Crome	D. N. Sons
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venles	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kunmodore	Kasch	A. S. & Co.
Meteor	Remmersen	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Palembang	Jensen	W. & A. G. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Parnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W & Co
Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Stephnotis	Robinson	G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	B. P. & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. Mr & Co

EXPORTS.

July 30.

LIVERPOOL.

CASTALIA (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 977 cwts. linseed oil cakes, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 75 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 4,124 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 1,120 cwts. oil cakes, Breul and Co.; 14,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CASTALIA (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 10,129 cwts. linseed, 2,000 cwts. poppy seed, 2,500 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

CASTALIA (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 200 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

CASTALIA (s) 4,080 cwts. linseed cakes, Breul and Co.; 510 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co., 2,970 cwts. mussoor, 5,300 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

CASTALIA (s) 16 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 13 bales cotton and woollen carpets, E. Mahomed; 760 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, The Indian cotton Oil Co.; 16 cwts. Malbar canes, D. S. Postwalla; 52 bales hemp, M. Lalchand and Co.; 2,600 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

MANTIBELLO (s) 18,013 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, 88 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHANDA (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 220 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

MARIENFELS (s) 660 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 880 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 825 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co.; 150 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.; 118 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 573 cwts. myrabolams, Kalliandas Brothers; 165 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 5,740 cwts. mawra seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. oil cakes, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

MARIENFELS (s) 117 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

MARIENFELS (s) 125 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co.; 200 cwts. kiri, C. Hummel.

FOR GENOA.

KIRKLEE (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 50 cwts. linseed, 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORTSAID (FOR ORDERS).

CLEMATIS (s) 52,499 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 1,500 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 1,500 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI

RANGOON MARU (s) 136 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

RANGOON MARU (s) 294 bales cotton yarn, M B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Castalia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—3,546 cases 1,560 bales 15 packages 2 trusses cotton goods, 512 cases 324 bales cotton yarn, 60 bales 93 cases mixed woollen goods, 80 cases 61 bales woollen goods, 1 case linen goods, 7 cases linen and cotton goods, 3 cases mixed cotton goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 5 cases artificial silk, 1 case 7 bales jute yarn, 1 barrel cement, 105 casks tiles, 911 casks China clay, 1,405 cases sulphuric acid, 200 cases hydrochloric acid, 200 cases nitric acid, 50 cases acetic acid, 58 bags 32 kegs glauber salt, 10 kegs bicarbonate soda, 25 bags 1 cask borax, 2 casks soda ash, 40 kegs carbolic powder, 175 boxes 120 cases window glass, 6 cases plate glass, 108 casks tragasol, 2 cases skins, 12 bundles buckets, 45 cases locks, 868 hogsheads ale and stout, 14 cases beer, 20 cases pilsener, 10 hogsheads, 3 casks and 415 cases whisky, 23 cases spirits, 87 cases and 3 hogsheads whisky, wine, 5 cases Y. M. sheets, 2 cases copper sheets, 17 cases lead plates, 141 drums oil casks and 2 cases paint, 5 cases colour, 95 cases and 50 boxes cornflour, 60 bags starch, 50 drums cylinder oil, 1 barrel and 3 crates mineral lubricating oil, 290 bales paper, 457 bales old newspaper, 250 cases candles, 60 cases cigarettes, 275 casks pitch, 190 cases and 213 boxes biscuits, 1,050 boxes, 374 cases, 18 packages and 4 crates soap, 18 casks and 60 barrels tallow.

S. S. Abydos from Mauritous, Agents The Bombay and Africa S. N. Co.—18,653 bags sugar, 100 casks molasses, 17 casks old lead, 19 casks and 8 bundles brass, 11 bundles 8 casks, 11 pieces copper, 4 bundles zinc, 9 bundles and 1 cask old rubber, 10 cases syrups and 5 packages vinegar.

S. S. Singu from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—7,63,500 imperial gallons kerosene oil, 250 casks lubricating oil, 150 casks pitch.

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES

LATEST EN GLISH CENSUS FIGURES,

The latest Census Blue-book is exceptionally interesting, and will provide the student of social econimics with pabulum for a long time to come, says the "Westminster Gazette." At the moment we can only draw attention to one point—the relative employment of males and females. Here are the comparative figures for the last two censuses:

Occupied persons (aged ten years and upwards) per 1,000.

	1901	1911
Male	337	338
Female	316	325

If we take females separately we find:

Occupied per 1,000	316	325
Occupied per 1,000 unmarried	523	545
Occupied per 1,000 married and widowed	132	136

It should also be added that there was a new instruction in the 1911 schedule which almost certainly accounts for some part of the increase in the number of females returned as occupied.

MARRIAGE—THE DOMINANT FACTOR

Taking the figures as they stand, however, we see that the number of females occupied has grown in the last ten years from 316 to 325 per 1,000. This very small increase should always be remembered when we see it stated (as so often it is stated) that nowadays so many more women have to go out in the world and work for their living. It is quite true that women now engage in a great many more occupations than they formerly did, but the number of women with occupations shows no very appreciable increase. The truth is that in the matter of occupation of females marriage is still the dominant factor. As the surplus of females increases (and the surplus is now well over a million) we should naturally expect a somewhat larger percentage of occupied females.

As the recent widespread rains throughout the United Provinces have largely removed the difficulties hitherto experienced in connection with the supply of fodder the Government of India has withdrawn with effect from 31st July the concession rates which had been granted for the carriage of fodder on railways.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD RENOWNED

PALMIST

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

'TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

(SUITE 352.)

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

LE FIGARO (Paris) says:—"He is the High Priest of these Sciences."

THE BOSTON POST (Boston, U.S.A.) says:—"He has been consulted by the most distinguished people in America—the future appears as clear to him as the proverbial open book."

PROFESSOR KENDAL ADVISES ON ALL AFFAIRS: CHANGES, BUSINESS, JOURNEYS, HEALTH, FINANCIAL, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, CHILDREN, &c., &c.

DO NOT FAIL TO CONSULT HIM.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

A wonderful Restorer in Wasting conditions of Children.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As. 4

K. T. DONGRE & Co.

Girgaon, BOMBAY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Limited,

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA,

Consulting Physician :—

KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent.—T. HARA

5, Taj Building, Hornby Road BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Bank of England rate of discount is now four per cent.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 29th.

Consols 2½%	71—¼
Rentes 3%	77½unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.61plus 8
Bar Silver Spot	24—⅜
Bar Silver 2 months hence	24¼—½
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½%	63¼—½
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 13/16—1/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£900,000
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan)	86unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞plus ⅛
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4⅝plus ⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5⅛plus ⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2½plus ⅛
„ 7 day market loans	2¼unchgd.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 29th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
1,50,000 were allotted Calcutta 1,00,000 „ „ to Bombay 2,30,000 „ „ to Madras		4,80,000

Tenders on Bombay at 1-3 15/16 (Min. Rate) Received full per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay	15.94
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 2,90,000
Amount to be allotted next Week	Rs. 10,00,000

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, July 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
„ Exports to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York Aug.	11.86plus 12
Futures at New York Oct.	11.95plus 12
Declined early owing to Longs unloading and advanced later on Foreign Buying.	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.75unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5.16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.35plus 11
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.06plus 22
Fair Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality)	7¾unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.94plus 2
Silver Commercial Bars	52½—⅞

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Imports	21,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Irregular unsettled.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market unsettled with little doing. Manchester business in a very limited scale.	
Mid. Americans	6.91—22
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.80—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing tiDe.)	Aug. 11.74unchgd.
	Oct. 11.85plus 2
New York Official noon call	Aug. 11.70—4
	Oct. 11.82—1
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug. 12.24unchgd.
	Oct. 11.95plus 11

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	6.75—15
A.S.	6.58—15
S.O.	6.49—12
O.N.	6.47—11
N.D.	6.41—12
D.J.	6.41—12
J.F.	6.42—12
F.M.	6.43—12
M.A.	6.45—12
A.M.	6.45—12

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 29th.

Good Bengal M. G.	4
F. G. „ „	4¼
Fine „ „	4½
Good Bhownuggur	51/16
F.G. „	5 9/16
Fine „	5 5/16
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	5 2/16
Good Oomra M. G.	4 15/6
F.G. „	5 1/16
Fine „	5 3/16
Good M. G. Oomra	4 15/16
Fine M. G. Oomra	5 3/16
Good Broach	5⅝
F.G. „	5 25/32
Fine „	5 15/16
Good Khandeish	4 13/16
F.G. „	4 15/16

Manchester, July 29th.

Grey Shirtings 41/42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8/8½
Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38/38½ yards 9lbs.	9/1½
White Shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	9/10½
White Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6/7

Tenders on Calcutta at (Min. Rate) Received full per cent above that rate in full.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, July 29th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; London done 39½plus 1½

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; Hull sellers strong. 38½plus 1½

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.

New South Wales sellers Jan.-Feb.; 39½plus 2½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 55½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged 50½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept.; Dunkirk done quieter 54½

Linseed Calcutta London Aug.-Sept. done quieter 52/9—3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept. Hamburg sellers quieter 50½plus½

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) July-Aug.; Hull sellers quiet but steady unchanged £6/6/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	57½—1
Copper Braziers	£72—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10/6
Arrivals:—"Kandelfels."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) value Oct.-Dec.; firm but little doing.	12/9½plus 1½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal nothing offering.	
German Beet-root 88% sellers Aug.;	9/6plus 1
German Beet-root 88% sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/8plus 1½
Opened firm closed quieter.	
E.A.R.& Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but firm unchanged	13/6½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta value Aug.-Sept.; unchanged	11/2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay value Aug.-Sept.; dull unchanged	11/1½
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value	11/2½plus½d
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value	11/3½plus½d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value unchanged	11/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value unchanged	11/7½
Firmer but little doing.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; Buyers quiet 2/10—½d	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	33/3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	33/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction Quiet.	

GOAT SKINS.

Goat skin sale closed today barely steady with a limited demand.	
Goat skins sold 790,000.	
Goat skins:—	
Goat Madras prime a penny higher.	
Goat Madras medium unchanged.	
Goat Bombay Good 1½lower.	
Goat Bombay ordinary 1½lower.	

SHEEP SKINS.

Sheep skin sale opened today with a fair demand	
Sheep skins unchanged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 30th July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 105 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very unsettled. All quotations are more or less nominal. There is little or nothing doing.

We quote:—	s. d.
BANKS SELLING—	
T.T. ready	1 3 7/32
D.D. mail	1 3 29-32
T.T. forward,	no quotation.
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D.D. ready	1 4 31-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4¼
„ „ forward,	no quotation
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1 4 7—16
Francs 3m-s ready	Nominal
Marks „ „	Nominal
60 days Hongkong	129
„ Shanghai	171
„ Japan	150

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 3/8 lower for ready at 24, and ¼ lower for forward at 24¼. The decline was caused by China selling. The local market opened at 71-12 for ready and the settlement and has improved steadily during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	2	0
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (sum duty) ready	72	3	0
1st Settlement	72	2	0
2nd Settlement	72	3	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 27th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	31	35,146
B. B. & C. I. Railway	39	47,643

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The paper market presented a scene of great exitement violent fluctuations during the course of the day on account of the report of a grave character from the seat of war. The war clouds are gathering over Europe and the financial market is greatly disturbed. In the morning the rate was Rs. 94-15 but suddenly the rates dropped and at intervals rapid fluctuations were noticed with the result that on account of bearish pressure the quotation touched Rs. 94-11 for the 31st July delivery. At the close the rates revived a little and the market stood at Rs. 94-8 for the current settlement. Business for the 31st of August delivery was done at the rates varying from Rs. 94-10 to Rs. 93-4 during the day.

40 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at par.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but at the close the rates dropped rapidly and the tone look weak.

David opend at Rs. 501¼ but closed at Rs. 491¼.

Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 432½ declined to Rs. 411¼ at the close.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,070 to Rs. 1,090.

Standard advanced to Rs. 990 in the morning but closed weak at Rs. 960.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1825.

Swadeshi to Rs. 1430 and Kohinoors to Rs. 715.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 220 at the close.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1630.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 83¼ and deferred at Rs. 146.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 955.

Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 22.

Owing to an omportant cricket fixture and

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and... Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Large market, weak, general swaying on serious political situation. Although war has been declared there is still hopes that it will be localized, and no European power involved. Later-Active market closed with a better undertone; large straddle selling on American orders; some local long liquidation. Continental spinners calling cotton; some short covering. Political situation looks more hopeful. (New York):—"Market very steady; short covering on more favourable political news."

Gruning:—"Declined owing to general desire to sell. The course of the market will depend very much on politics."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"We think political events make the position dangerous to operate. Better liquidate all contracts. Things look critical."

Private:—"There are too many conflicting influences to justify the prediction that market will be sustained. It will be subject to sharp fluctuations owing to unsettled political outlook."

Charles Williams:—"Market weak and panicky owing to declaration of war."

The American markets recovered some of the previous day's heavy decline owing to the political situation appearing more hopeful. New York was 12 points up and New Orleans 11 to 22 points up. The market is very unsettled and will be governed entirely by political news.

The local market responded at first to the better feeling in America and good Broach opened at Rs. 271/72. During the early part of the day the market was quiet but steady, but on receipt of warlike cables from Europe rates dropped sharply, and before the market opened at Colaba good Broach was Rs. 266½. At Colaba further weakness set in and with great pressure to sell, and no buying power coupled with a weak Liverpool opener, the rate for good Broach dropped to Rs. 260. From this point the price rallied to Rs. 262 but fell again to Rs. 261 and closes dull with a downward tendency. Quotations are more or less nominal. Some business has been done during the day in fine Khamgaon Akola January at various rates, exporters being the buyers.

Ready cotton is dull.

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Easy,
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	Nil
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	
J.A.	6.68 —7
A.S.	6.52 — 6
S.O.	6.45 — 4
O.N.	6.43 — 4
N.D.	6.37 — 4
D.J.	6.37 — 4
J.F.	6.38 — 4
F.M.	6.39 — 4
M.A.	6.41 — 4

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fairly Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	197			Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	207			„
Do.	180			August
M.G. Kandeish	212			Jan. 1915
Do.	190	180		August
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	249			Jan. 1915.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	244			„
M.G. Yeotmahl	239			„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	235			„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	223			„
Do.	196			August
M.G. Amravati	227			Jan. 1915.
M.G. Broach			261	March 1915
Do.	253			August
M.G. Muttia				„
Saw-ginned Dharwar			242	„
M.G. Westerns			244	„
Do.			239	„
M.G. Compta			256	„
M.G. Miraj			261	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is firm

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pesi 85%	5	15	0	R.T
White Delhi Sept.	5	15	0	„
May	5	9	9	„

LINSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown Ready	8	11	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	3	0	R. T.
May	9	8	6	„

RAPESEED:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	2	6	„

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Black Kutni	58	0	0	
Yellow Hingaughat	58	8	0	

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold	51	8	0	
Small	50	8	0	

MOWRASEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	10	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	15	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras Ready	34	8	0	
Forward	7	1	0	R. T

COTTONSEED:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	0	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

July 30.

Antwerp:—10 l.s., 12 s.c., ready; 11 l.s., 13 s.c., forward.

Dunkirk:—10 l.s., 12 s.c., ready; 11 l.s., 13 s.c., forward.

Hull:—10 l.s., ready; 10 l.s., forward.

Havre:—12 l.s., 14 s.c., ready.

Hamburg:—12 l.s., 14 s.c., ready; 13 l.s., 15 s.c., forward.

Genoa:—12 l.s., 13 s.c., ready; 12 l.s., 13 s.c., forward.

Liverpool and Marseilles:—relet; 10-6 l.s., 11 s.c., forward.

Trieste and Venice:—14-6 l.s., 15-6 s.c., forward.

Market is quiet but steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	499 Bales
Wheat	1,880 Cwts.
Linseed	5,197 „
Rape, Rai etc.	1,252 „
Gingellyseed	125 „
Poppyseed	636 „
Groundnuts	160 „
Castorseed	1,365 „
Rice	1,627 „
Myrabolams	Nil „
Cottonseed	9,403 „
Mowraseed	4,769 „
Gram	17 „
Jowar	5,600 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	Nil „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Calcutta share market was quiet to-day. Government paper opened at 95-2 and soon dropped to 94-14. The transactions included:—

Coal.—Bhalgora 25¼; Bokaro Rangur 11 3-8; Sendra 13½.

Tea.—Eastern Cachan 103; Kantapara 350.

Miscellaneous.—Calcutta Tramways (ord) 113; Ganges Rope 114.

INDIAN LAW STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

AN AMENDED REGULATION.

The following amendment to paragraph 7 (2) of the consolidated regulation of the several societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn is published for general information:—

If neither the applicant nor his family permanently resides in the United Kingdom one of such certificates shall be from a responsible person who has known him personally for one year or upwards and has had opportunities of judging of his character, and such applicant shall also produce:—

(a) if he has received, or is still receiving, his general education in the United Kingdom, a certificate from the head of his school or college, or from his tutor.

(b) in all other cases—if he is a Native of India a certificate from the Secretary for Indian Students appointed by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary for Indian Students will cause all reasonable enquiries to be made in India and in this country as to the character and position of such student (availing himself so far as he thinks fit of the assistance of the Advisory Committee) and will then have a personal interview with him, and if satisfied will give him a certificate to that effect—in this form.

'I,.....have caused enquiries to be made in India and in this country as to the character and position of.....and from the reports and other information which I have obtained and as the result of a personal interview which I have had with him I am satisfied that he is a gentleman of respectability and a proper person to be admitted as a student of the hon. Society of.....with a view to being called to the Bar.'

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The report of the Agra Medical School for the year ending May 15th last has just been issued. It shows that there were 219 male students on the rolls, 185 being Hindus, 25 Mahomedans and nine Indian Christians. Forty-five of the students came from the Punjab. There were 62 female pupils, of whom 42 were Indian Christians, 16 Hindus, and two Mahomedans; 18 of these belong to the Punjab. On February 14th all except 17 male students went on strike and remained out until March 21st, when they unconditionally returned to work. The female students also went on strike for three days. In connection with this serious breach of discipline four male and one female students were dismissed, and six males and two females were rusticated for one year. Thirty-three male students and twelve female students passed the final examination.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS

It is interesting to have an authoritative account of embezzlement of municipal funds in Bengal. The last official report has the following:—Embezzlements were detected in the municipalities of Baranagar, South Dum-Dum, Ranaghat, Nadia and Maheshpur all in the Presidency Division. In Baranagar a blank cheque was extracted from the Municipal cheque-book, forged and cashed at the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 462. Suspicion fell on a former clerk of the municipality who absconded when criminal procedings were instituted. This fraud was rendered possible by the failure to keep the current cheque-book in the personal custody of the Chairman as required by Account Rule No. 46. The attention of the Chairmen of all Municipalities is invited to the necessity for strictly observing this rule. The other cases were instances of criminal misappropriation by tax-daroga or collecting sarkars and presented no special features; they were due to laxity of supervision. No case of embazzlement was detected in any of the other divisions.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

GOOD SUPPRESSION WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

QUESTION OF POLICEWOMEN.

Matters of considerable importance in relation to the crusade against the White Slave Traffic were reported during the mail week at the quarterly meeting of the British National Committee of the International Suppression Bureau, held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of Mr. Archibald J. Allen, who opened the business by urging upon his hearers the prime necessity for taking all possible steps in support of the Bill now before Parliament for raising the age of consent, says the "Westminster Gazette."

Mr. W. A. Coote, the secretary of the National Vigilance Association, reported that all the National Committees included in the International Bureau were doing excellent work. He described the progress of the repatriation work which had recently been undertaken by the association with the consent of the Government. Since last October, he said, they had dealt with 106 cases of this kind; and in thirty-six of them the girls had been accompanied to their ultimate destination by a representative of the association.

"Don't misunderstand me," said Mr. Coote, "and do not imagine that in all these thirty-six cases we have had successful results; but it is the beginning of that social and religious side of our work which must commend itself to our supporters. We have encountered many rebuffs, but we are now in touch with seven or eight of the girls, who show every disposition to profit by our sympathetic interposition."

THE OUTLOOK IN ARGENTINA.

Describing the situation in South America, Mr. Coote alluded to the awkward position of English actresses in Buenos Ayres. He was informed, he said, that it was almost impossible for these girls to get respectable lodgings. Of course he knew all about the girls of the cafe chantant type, who had forgotten themselves; but he was speaking of a troupe of actreses of good character, and he thought it a highly discreditable thing that these women should be unable to secure decent house accommodation. Fortunately, a healthy public opinion was growing in Argentina with regard to this matter; and Brazil had also shown an inclination recently to take active steps for the defence of innocent and lonely women.

As to Egypt, the committees in Alexandria, Cairo, and Port Said are evidently making things uncomfortable for the men engaged in this dreadful traffic. In Alexandria, Major Hopkinson, the Police Commander, is working upon the committee; and financial help has recently been forwarded to this centre, to further develop the excellent organisation which has been set up.

The value of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1912, about which so much controversy arose during the passage of the measure through Parliament, was indicated by Mr. Coote in his report of the case of a certain citizen of Malta, who had amassed an immense fortune as a white slave trafficker. This man kept a cafe in Cairo, but he used to visit Alexandria periodically to collect money from a French girl in his "employ." Under the Act of 1912 the man was arrested, brought up in the Consular Court of Alexandria, and convicted.

"His sentence," said Mr. Coote, "was nine months' hard labour, a fine of £20 and costs, and the provision of securities to the value of £200 for future good behaviour. That was a salutary lesson, and the case proves that the Act of Parliament, concerning which so many people had their dobts two years ago, is an immense boon to the people of Alexandria."

WHO SHALL ESTIMATE THIS WORK'S VALUE?

Quoting from the official report of Major Hopkinson to the Egyptian Government, Mr. Coote stated that last year no less than 797 minors had been met on arrival, taken charge of, and handed over to responsible societies to be taken care of. The significance of this fact, he reminded his hearers, was brought out when it was remembered that seven years ago it was nobody's business to interfere with anyone who entered or left the ports. During the year ninety-five girls had been rescued from traffickers or disorderly houses in Egypt, and yet there were people who declared that this business was a figment of their disordered imagination!

"In one case," Mr. Coote proceeded, "a woman was bringing two little girls to Port Said. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and the children were suitably provided for."

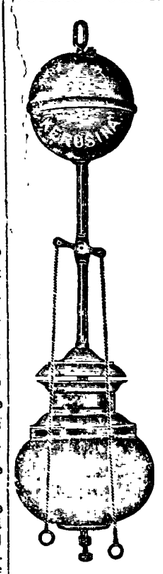
Quite an animated discussion was provoked by the question of the appointment of policewomen; and the general impression of the meeting seemed to be that officers of this kind would find suitable work in the parks and open spaces, to counteract certain disorderly tendencies upon the part of male frequenters. It was also felt that the policewomen should be allowed to work independently of the male police. An application, said Mr. Coote, had already been made to the Home Secretary to receive a deputation on the subject, and the association was awaiting his reply.

When the ordinary business of the meeting had been disposed of, the Bishop of Winchester took the chair. At the conclusion of some very friendly references to the work of Mr. Coote on behalf of the association, extending over the past thirty years, his portrait, which had been excellently painted by Mr. G. R. Coates, was formally handed over to the care of the association.

"I see that in the picture," commented the Bishop of Winchester, "Mr. Coote is wearing two distinctions; and it is matter for deep regret to me that they are both foreign in their origin. I should greatly like to think that while Mr. Coote is still with us, and his career, as we hope, unfinished, some recognition may be given to him by the Government of his own country."

A Wonderful Invention

BURNS ORDINARY KEROSINE



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Moria due 4 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 1.

Poona Racing Season begins.

MONDAY, August 3.

Adjourned Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, August 4.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Issue of Fifty Lakhs of Rupees of Debentures, Tenders received upto 12 noon.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

Squadron Orders By Major H. Stan'ey Reed, Commandant.

July 31.

1 Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department, dated Simla the 17th July 1914 is published for information:—
No. 651. Bombay Light Horse.—The Hon'ble Major (Honorary Lieut-Col.) Sir Henry Edward Edleston Procter, Kt., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st May 1914.
Captain Herbert Stanley Reed to be Commandant, with the rank of Major vice the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter, resigned. Dated the 2nd May 1914.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. It is notified for information that the next competition will be held at the British Infantry Range, Colaba at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, August 1st.

3. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday, the 1st proximo, at 7-30 a.m.

RIDE OUT TO ANTOP HILL WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5th.

4. The Commandant proposes to have the first ride out of the Season Wednesday, August 5th, "Cocoanut Day" to Antop Hill. The Squadron wil be told off into small groups under an Officer of N.-C. Officer, for Reconnaissance and road report scheme, from Mahaluxmi Station to place of rendezvous The necessary message books, compass and road map should be brought on parade. Members residing in the Fort should have their horses next to Mahaluxmi Station so as to arrive there about 7-15 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere. Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station at 7-45 a.m. Dress.—Khaki, hunting saddles and bridles.

5. Owing to the above ride there will be no Signalling Class on Wednesday August 5.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell Commanding.

July 3.

551. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 1st Prox.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 2nd Prox.—Corps Spoon Shoot (conditions as for Indo-Transvaal competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

552 C. C. M. A's Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of Arms on the 27th August 1914. All members who have rifles in their posession will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

553. Entrance Fees. S.I.R.A.—It is notified for information that entrance fees for S.I.R.A. Meeting will be received by the Secretary up to 10th August 1914 and no extra charge will be made up to that date.

554. Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department dated 17th July 1914.
No. 655. Bombay Vol. Rifles. Frederick William Sprott to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th January 1914.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that lectures on Musketry will be delivered by 2nd Lieut. A. R. Raitt, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry in the B. V. Arty, Lecture Room on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd August at 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

July 30.

213 S. I. R. A. Meeting. It is notified for information that entries for the S. I. R. A. Meeting at Bangalore, will now be received up to the 10th of August 1914.

214 Musketry Lecture. The following is published for information:—
Lieutenant A. R. Raitt will deliver a lecture at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room on Saturday the 1st of August 1914 at 6-30 p.m.

Subject:—
The theory of Rifle Fire.
Officers and Members are invited to attend.
Dress Plain Clothes.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM CAPTAIN, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of pasengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice *via* intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Marienbad on the 1st August, from the Alexandra Dock No. 7:—

Mr & Mrs G Abdoolally, Miss G Abdoolally, Mr Abdulla Haji Mahomed, Mr Abdurahim Salemahomed, Mr Aboobaker Haji Ayub, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Mr B G N Acharaya, Mr E Auble, Major, W F Bainbridge, Mrs E A Berthoud, Mr J H Billington, Dr A W G Bleeck, Lt C L Boxall, Miss Van Buskirk, Miss Van Buskirk, Mr R Brunner, Lt.-Col. S H Climo, Mr E M Cook, Mr V D B Collins, Mr & Mrs C J Cunningham, Miss Cunningham, Mr T Cunningham, Mr W Cunningham, Mr Dandaker, Mrs Dawoodbhoy, Mr Esmail Suleman, Lt H J Evan Jones, Mr & Mrs F. Froom, Mr W H Goodwin, Mr W S Griffiths, Mrs Gulamhusein, Dr K A Hager, Mr E G Hales, Mr A de B Hamilton, Mr & Mrs F L Halliwell, & Infant, Mr & Mrs T Hassonally, Mr Haji, E H Vahedna, Mr Haji, A H Ahmed, Mr Haji A Bachal, Mr R Hatt-Cook, Miss M Horsfall, Mr B M Howell, Mr M Inamullah, Mr S A Jan, Mr Jan Mahomed Bachal, Mr Joseph Mr K Jivabhoy, Mr J K Johnston, Mr & Mrs K M Jones, Mr & Mrs A S Karachiwala, Major C W Keene, Mr J Klinger, Mrs Knabe, Mrs A H Low, Capt R J Macnabb, Mr Mahomed Noorkhan, Mr & Mrs Mahomedbhoy, Mr Mallay, Mr G Nanjocks, Mr A E S Nethercott, Miss Nethersole, Mr L Olsen, H H The Maharaja of Panna, Mr J H Peebles, Mr D G Phalke, Mr K N Raw, Mr E V Rieu, Miss Rose, Mr R V Russell, Mr Salvini, Mr and Mrs Sadakally, Mrs FSA, Slocock, Lt.-Col. R N Smyth, Miss K Smith, Mrs Stockreisser, Mr S A Syed, Mr H Valralh, Mr H Walzer, Mrs F Watson Smyth, Mr & Mrs A S Warrawala, Mr & Mrs F S Warrawala, Mr Wasmuss Capt J A W Webster, Mr Val W Weston, Mr R L A Wenning, Mr V J Wenning, Mr G B Williams.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Owing to an important Cricket fixture and Light Horse parade the next weekly meeting of the Mud Sports will be held on Thursday the 6th August instead of Wednesday the 5th. The same programme of events as was announced for the weekly meeting of the 22nd Inst. will be gone through.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

On Saturday, a conversational meeting of the members of the Brotherhood will be held at the Head Quarters of the Brotherhood between the hours of 6 and 7-30 p. m.

On Sunday the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at their respective places at 9 a.m.

The Senior Class will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scott, and the Junior Class by Mr. K. J. Dubash.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 25th July 1914:—

Bombay City 11, Surat District 4, Nasik District 19, Poona District 12, Satara District 7, Belgaum District 22, Dharwar District 13, Kathiawar Agency 5, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 47, Surat Agency 1. Total 111.

THE BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

It is notified for general information that the report of the Bombay Development Committee, 1914, together with all the evidence, oral and written, tendered to the Committee, maps and appendices, is available for sale at the price of Rs. 5-8-0. Copies of the report only can also be obtained for 8 annas. Both publications can be purchased at the Book Depot attached to the Government Central Press, Bombay, or from any of the regular agents for the sale of Government publications.

FODDER CONCESSION RATES.

The following Press Note is published for general information:—

Press Note No 1716, Revenue Department, dated 21st February, 1914, announced that the Government of India had sanctioned the retention up to August of concession rates for consignments of grass to stations between Indi Road and Almati on the Gadag-Hotgi section of the Southern Maratha Railway. It is now notified that as the shortage of fodder has disappeared owing to satisfactory rain, the concession will be withdrawn with effect from 1st August, 1914.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, notifies that the following two societies have been newly registered.—The Karuneshwar Prasadik Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., at Bombay and the Madgunki Co-operative Granary Society, Unlimited, at Madgunki, taluka Navalgund, district Dharwar.

The Registrar also notifies that the registration of the Bilgi Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, taluka Bagalkot, district Bijapur, is cancelled.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague, and three attacks and three deaths from cholera were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday There were no cases of small-pox. Both the plague attacks were reported from Sewri. The total number of deaths from all causes reported on Wednesday was 64, as compared with 57 of the coresponding day of 1913 and 121 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday was 1742, out of which 9 were found to be plague—infected. B Ward sent 6 of these latter, C Ward 2, and E Ward 1, while the A, D, F and G Ward's did not contribute any.

BANK OF BOMBAY PENSION FUND.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay's Pension Fund was held yesterday evening, at the Head Office of the Bank.

The President of the Board of Directors (the Hon. Mr. Graham) in a short speech, alluded to the Satisfactory progress that the Fund had made. There had been an increase in pensions payable. There had also been an increase in the revenue for the year. It was a matter of special pleasure to him to preside at that meeting as his father, Mr. James Graham, had been one of those who originally initiated the scheme and that it was a matter of gratification to him that the Fund was progressing so satisfactorily as he felt that it was an important duty of the Bank to make due provision for its servants after retirement. He regretted the absence of Mr. Ahmedbhoy who had been detained by illness.

After a vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary and officers of the Fund the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A "KALASI."

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of a "kalasi" named Narayan Gopal. Superintendent Flanagan led the evidence. Babaji Maloo and Mahadev Gopa, 'tindal' and 'kalasi' respectively, who have been arrested on a charge of assaulting the deceased, were present at the enquiry.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was a "kalasi" on board a prow plying in the harbour, was found lying unconscious in his room, and he expired shortly after. It further appeared that Babaji's services were dispensed with by the owner of the prow, who engaged one Narayan in his place as tindal, and Narayan took on the deceased on the prow as a "kalasi." On Sunday evening Babaji and Mahadev, on seeing the deceased on board, asked him how he was there, and on the latter replying that he was there to earn his livelihood, Babaji struck him and threw him down to the bottom of the prow. Mahadev also struck the deceased. They then struck another "kalasi" named Genoo.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN BOMBAY.

The heavy rain which started on Wednesday evening, continued through the night, enabling Bombay for the first time this year to pass the average by about half an inch. It continued to pour yesterday with unabated vigour with the result that the low-lying districts were flooded, and for a part of the day the tram service to Parel was discontinued. Nearly three inches of rain fell in the twenty-four hours ended 8 a.m. yesterday.

Heavy rain continues to fall in Poona. The race course has been reduced to a swamp, and it is probable that Saturday's racing programme will have to be postponed.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 30th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1 to 30th July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	2	95	43	59	59	11	36	19
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	2	58	46	41	69	11	38	90
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	2	92	48	04	68	43	39	54
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	3	21	51	58	70	98	37	21
Cumballa Hill	1	36	41	15	59	54	36	75

LADY HARDINGE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All India mourns the very sad and sudden death of Lady Hardinge, not only because she was the worthy consort of a good and great viceroy, but also because her innumerable kindly acts and her unceasing endeavours for the relief of suffering humanity had won over the hearts of the people of India. When proposals are being made to perpetuate her memory all over India, it is difficult to understand why Bombay, with its wealthy and public-spirited citizens, should lag behind. May I be permitted to suggest that a separate fund be started here and a fitting memorial raised to the memory of that good and noble lady. While there will be no two opinions as regards the raising of the memorial, there will surely be some controversy as to the shape the memorial should take. Now we have, in pretty large numbers, hospitals and dispensaries and various other charitable institutions of a like nature; but there is not a single public and charitable institution where the blind, the maimed and the crippled of all castes and creeds, who have no home of their own to live in, or no relations and friends to support them, can find a refuge to pass their weary lives in some sort of comfort. At present it is a sad sight to see these really unfortunate persons wandering from street to street, piteously begging alms to keep body and soul together. An asylum of this kind will also have the effect of purging the city of a great swarm of those able-bodied paupers who are now infesting our streets. Once an "Asylum for the Indigent Poor" is established, it would not be a difficult task to make begging a penal offence, and then we would not only be rid of the nuisance of the idle beggars, but would have the satisfaction to find that there is a home for those unfortunate persons who have no home of their own and who are at present doomed to a wandering life of mysery and pain. And the poor but grateful inmates of that Home will continue to bless, for ever and ever, the name of that noble lady in whose pious memory that memorial would be raised.—Yours, etc.

A. F. J. CHINOY.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The second anniversary of the Bombay Group of the Alliance Francaise was celebrated on Wednesday before a brilliant assembly of 130 members and friends.

The Annual Report shows the continued success of the institution. The membership for the two years has reached a total of 202 adherents belonging to 18 different nationalities, Asistic and European. Some of the chief characteristic features of this institution whose activity shows no sign of slackening, are the fifty-five lectures delivered in French, fourteen musical and theatrical entertainments, six numbers of the "Sopken Journal," a library of more than 1,400 volumes, the disinterested enthusiasm of many workers, to whom the Alliance owes so much, Prof. Charlier, Major Preston, Principal J. N. Fraser, Messieurs P. R. Chichgar, J. V. Lovi, G. Scrinzi, C. C. Dalal, Mlle da Cunha, Mme. Poltier and others, also and above all the good natured spirit ever prevalent among all at every meeting. The Report foresees the transfer of the administration of the Society to a regular Committee and the addition of various new sections, English, scientific, musical, etc.

The pleasent part of the evening, after the short and spirited speeches of Messieurs Shopkeeper, Levi, Chichgar, and Peltier, consisted of one of those delightful musical soirees for which the Salle Francaise seems now to have an established reputation: the singing was by M. Gautrary, Mlle. Hummel, Mme. de l'Orme, and Mme. Pudumjee, the violin by M. Thorley, the cello by M. Mori, M. Janni accompanied most of the pieces: Mme. Ben Hick played piano solos; almost all the pieces were warmly encored.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 29th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Princes, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A BANK.

DIRECTORS' EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris and Inspector Ragunathrao of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, lately manager of the Bombay Banking Company, with criminal breach of trust as a banker in respect of three sums of money, namely Rs. 18,783, Rs. 51,083 and Rs. 2,557 and with falsification of accounts in order to defaud the Bank. Malud Ganesh Kothavle, the first accused's nephew, and owner of the Wai Motor Car Co., and Rupchand Sarupchand, were charged with abetment on the first charge.

Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, defended the second accused; and Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader defended the third accused.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was examined by Inspector Morris. He said he was a director and Chairman of the Bombay Banking Company, (now in liquidation), in 1912 and 1913. He knew only the first accused, who was manager of the Bank. The secretaries, treasurers and agents of the Bank were V. N. Apte and Company, of which P. J. Vaidya and V. N. Apte were originarily partners. Subsequently the first accused became a partner of the firm, and also an agent. In 1912 the directors passed a resolution restricting loans. He did not know anything about the accused having accounts in the Bank, but after the Bank went into liquidation he came to know that there were accounts in the Bank which had been operated upon by the accused. He was told so by some of the people connected with the Bank. Afterwards when the directors met at his place they spoke about those accounts. He did not know what those accounts were. The balance-sheet for 1912 was signed by the witness, P. G. Vaidya, and G. B. Rele. Vaidya was a director and co-manager of the Bank. When the balance-sheet was signed neither Vaidya nor the first accused pointed out to him that any sum of money, whether large or small, was owed by the agents. Nor did either of them find fault with the amount of Rs. 45,000, which was shown in the balance-sheet as due by the directors. He would not have signed the balance-sheet if he had known at the time that large sums of money due by directors had not been shown in it. On the contrary, the directors were assured by the first accused and the agents that everything was all right. Besides that the certificate of the auditors was so satisfactory that they were satisfied.

Cross-examination was reserved.

RUN ON THE BANK.

Mr. Vasudev Balwant Soman, examined by Mr. Morris, said he was a director of the Bank. In the beginning of October, 1912, there was a run on the Bank. A sub-committee consisting of himself and Mr. Ranade was then appointed to go into the affairs of the Bank, and they found as a result of their inquiries that loans had been advanced by the first accused without securities. P. G. Vaidya was not in Bombay when there was a run on the Bank. Among others they examined Vaidya's account and found that he owed about Rs. 3,00,000 to the Bank without security, though no sanction had been given by the directors for such a large loan After that the directors passed a resolution restricting the amount of loans to Rs. 200. They also examined the account of Messrs. S. A. Triple and Co., a firm consisting of two brothers, named Moghe. One of the two brothers was in England, and the other in Bombay at that time, that is, in October, 1912. They owed over Rs. 50,000 to the Bank, though the directors had sanctioned only a loan of Rs.10,000. Vaidya and the first accused were responsible for the amount advanced to them over and above Rs. 10,000. There was also an account in the Bank in the joint names of the second accused and his brother Govind. The witness found that Rs 57,000 or Rs. 58,000 were due by these two brothers and spoke to the first accused about this large loan. The accused said property worth a lakh of rupees had been mortgaged to the Bank as security in respect of that account. The witness said he first saw the third accused Rupchand in October, 1913 in the first accused's house. The first accused introduced the third saying he had come from Wai to execute a deed of sale of his motor cars in favour of the Bank. The witness was told before that by Rajvade and Rele that Rupchand owed a large sum of money to the Bank.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Framroze Pallonji Pastakia charged Jamsetji Cowasji Jassawalla and Mrs. Soonabai Perozeshaw Patel with kidnapping and cheating and with outraging the modesty of a woman, and with abetment.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, and Mr. Dady Dubash, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, and Messrs. B. T. Desai and Bomanshah H. Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Godinho at the outset said that certain evidence was given that day before Mr. Oliviera, and under the circumstances it had become necessary to reconsider the position, and he had sent for the complainant, who had not seen him for the last six or seven days.

Mr. Saher said Section 253, clause 2, fully authorised his Worship to discharge the accused at any stage of the case.

Mr. Godinho submitted that the prosecution had not yet completed their case.

His Worship remarked that the complainant was not present in the Court even that day.

It was then decided to send for the doctor, under whose treatment the complainant was, to depose as to the state of the latter's health.

Mrs. Dinbai Perojesha Vakil, further cross-examined by Mr. Saher, said she did not wish to file a complaint in this case, because she feared to lose her reputation. The complaint was filed by her son-in-law because he was the only male then in the family. The children cried out, which greatly affected her, and influenced her in getting the complaint filed. This was done two or three days after the girls left the first accused's place.

At this stage his Worship said this part of the evidence was of little use and ordered the girl Perin to be put into the witness box before the cross-examination of Mrs. Vakil was further proceeded with.

A DARK-COMPLEXIONED "MADAM."

The girl Perin was then examined by Mr. Dubash. She said she, her mother and the complainant were invited to dinner at his place by the first accused about a month ago The first accused came to her mother's place only once. She next described what happened at the dinner, where, she said, both accused and a "madam" with a dark complexion, and an "ayah" were present. Both the accused said the "madam" would give her (the witness) and her sister tuitions, and that the ayah would look after them. Her mother told her that she would be well looked after there and that she was to stop at the place from that day. She (the witness) stopped there. There was no further conversation then. She stopped at the first accused's place for a month. He behaved very badly with her the whole month that she was there. For about eight days he behaved well, but subsequently he used to trouble her every night. He persisted in this conduct for a day or two, and she sent for her mother through the complainant when he came. Her mother came there and asked the first accused why he had molested the witness The witness and her sister were then taken away by their mother. The girl then described what happened on the night in question.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saher, the witness said she was left at the first accused's place, as the accused came to her mother's place and told her very often that he would provide for her education and engage an 'ayah' to look after her. Before they went to the dinner her mother had told her that she (the witness) was to stop at the accused's place. During the time she was at the accused's place she used to go to her mother's place some times, and her mother and the complainant used to come to the accused's place. When the first accused troubled her the first time she did not inform the complainant, nor did her mother come there then. Her mother came on the same day that the witness informed the complainant of what had happened. She complained to her mother that she had been very often troubled by the first accused. She was 13 years old. The first time she was molested by the first accused was two or three days after she was left behind at his place.

His Worship at this stage said it was no use further proceeding with the cross-examination. The girl had made many contradictory statements. The case was quite clear to him.

The witness was next cross-examined by Mr. Desai. She said she did not know Mr. Nusseranji Patel.

Suna, the other girl, then went into the witness box. Examined by Mr. Dubash, she said the "madam" had as fair a complexion as Mr. Manker, the short-hand writer, who was present in Court, had. She then described what had happened on the night in question. The "madam" and the "ayah" cleared away the same night that the dinner took place.

Mr. Saher reserved cross-examination, and Dr. Dadabhoy R. Guzder was then examined. He said, the complainant came to him first on Monday, saying he was suffering from pain. The witness did find that the complainant was suffering from pain and he advised him to have complete rest. He disagnosed the complaint as one of appendicitis. The complainant again came on Wednesday and the witness found him much better. He again came to him on Thursday morning and the witness casually told him he could attend the Court. The witness thought the complainant was in a fit condition to-day to attend the Court. The appendicitis had nearly disappeared now. He thought the complainant was in a fit condition to attend the Court both on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The further hearing was then adjourned to the 13th proximo.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A PATHAN FINED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Obeidullah Khan of the C.I.D., charged Jamalkhan Dainkhan, a Pathan, working in the Docks, with being in possession of a six-chambered, 450 bore, Colts Patent revolver, without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that Inspector Obeidullah Khan having received certain information waited for the accused outside a tea-shop at Null Bazaar. On his coming out, the accused saw the police officer and men and started running away. The police chased him and just before he was arrested the accused threw down the revolver.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SPRINGER RESEARCH SCHOLARSH

The Registrar of the Bombay University notifies, that the Syndicate will shortly proceed to the election of a Springer Research Scholar.

The Scholarship which is of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem and tenable for a period of two years commencing from the 1st January 1915, is open to all Graduates of the Bombay University.

The Scholarship this year will be awarded for a literary subject connected with Indian Archaelogy and Epygraphy (with special reference to historical research), or with Pali, Sanskrit, or Prakrit Scholarship.

Applications must reach the Registrar on or before the 31st August 1914.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

HORNETS SECOND SURPRISE.

BEAT B. A. C. 1—0.

Yesterday on the Cooperage the Hornets beat the Bombay Athletic Club by the only goal scored during the hour. The heavy rain which had continued during the day left the ground partially under water, but although scientific football was impossible, the game by no means lacked interest. The usual mud-baths, slips and falls, delighted the spectators—the players, too, quite entering into the spirit of the game.

The B. A. C. played a man short during the entire period, and Higham had to leave the field in the second half owing to an injury. Although they shared the exchanges the Hornets chances were always more open and they thoroughly deserved their victory on the days play. Bradbury, Finnigan and Ashton were prominent absentees, and although Rodericks and Garrock did not shew up very well, the rest of the team played up to a man. Morris scored for the Hornets during the second period, capping a run down the field with a shot that cut its way through the water through Bridgewater's feet into the net.

Bridgewater saved a number of stiff shots in good style, and was undoubtedly the safest man on his side last evening. None of the others, except Templeton and Beardsmore were up to their usual form.

Navin nearly let his side down once by kicking at a rolling ball and missing and generally took things in an offhand fashion. But he was not greatly pressed, most of the shots being long ground drives. The brothers James worked hard in defence, as did Downes and Windsor. Morris was in excellent form and was unquestionably the pick of the line. His runs down the line and centres were a feature of the game.

The following were the teams:—

Hornets:—Navin, goal; Downes and W. James, backs; Windson, H. James and J. James, halves; Rodericks, Garrock, McDermott, Stnelly and Morris, forwards.

B. A. C.:—Bridgewater, goal; Beardsmore, back; Butt, Osborne and Templeton, halves; Higham, Murray, Henshall, Hornwood and J. Rockley, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. H. L. Inwood.

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	10	10	0	0	35	2	20
Bombay Gymkhana ...	11	7	3	1	18	10	15
R. G. A., Bombay	11	4	3	4	14	15	12
Bombay Athletic	11	4	3	4	12	11	10
G. I. P. Athletic	10	2	5	3	5	13	7
Grant Medicals	11	1	5	5	3	20	7
Hornets	12	2	9	1	3	20	5

POONA RACING.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW.

THE EPSOM PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lady R., Solution, First Venture, Miss Drake, Yvette, Parkhill, and Kit Grey Leg.

THE BEGINNERS PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Lakme, Bally Sand, Molly S, Lola, Grepesa, Lady Douglas, Tartania, Starborn, Partial Eclipse, and Impecunious.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Brimo, Money Gold, Nizam-Ul-Mulk, Zifandel, Beyrut, Harry Johnson, The Winner, Welcome, Eldorado, Adonis Sparrow Hawk, Thulfha, Balkan, Prince, Orcherton, Luxulyan, Solar Star and Royal Court.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Polish, Bahloon, Ream, Fado, Guinea Mohur, Gafal, Zaki Pasha, Sweden, British King, and Malayeb.

THE SUBALTERNS PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Ambassador, Nasirabad, Bezar Beg, Borrow, Clareneeux, Berlin Girl, Bahrain Girl, Cordite, Destroyer, Soheil and Good Success.

NEW COMERS PLATE.—(Division I.)—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Paymaster, Alman, Rent Roll, Meteor, Back Bay, Buttercup, Jingle, Crescent, Hongkong, Pepul, Jomadar, Snap, Arabian Consul, Cash Boy, Khailan, Cardiff, Newmarket, Sayel, Baltic, Red Flag, Nayel Pasha, Kaiumels.

(Division II.)

Matador, Vellard, Oratory, Ace of Hearts, Nawab, Crisis, Tawdry, Sweetlips, Durban, Hidalgo, Shatra, Columbus, Chaser, Fareed Beg, Guldasta, Ambassador, Crocodile, Triumph, Faleh Khan, Present, Cyprus, Kassum.

N. B.—The Purandhar Plate (close steeplechase) has, owing to the wet state of the ground, been postponed to the 8th of August.

POONA RACE COURSE A SWAMP.

RACING TO-MORROW UNLIKELY.

It is extremely doubtful whether it will be possible to hold the races on Saturday as the wet weather shows no sign of a break. But it is just as well to have an authoratative announcement from the Stewards of the W. I. T. C., and this will presumably be made to-morrow evening. The course at present is a swamp and the grass track cannot be used for training purposes.

ALASTOR.

Alastor the famous palmist, astrologist and seer has been a resident here at the Napier Hotel for some time and receives daily many visitors for consultation. Alastor's stay here, however, is to be cut short, as he proceeds shortly to Madras, prior to going to Cashmere to fulfill an engagement.

APOLOGY.

UNCONDITIONAL APOLOGY given by the Accused in the Defamation case filed by Dr. Gaya against Mahomed Ahmed Bawla, Editor and Proprietor of the "Memon Prakash."

MAZAGAON POLICE COURT.

Cases Nos. 189/S and 190/S of 1914.

Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya .....Complainant.

v/s

Mahomed Ahmed Bawla .....Accused.

To,
Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya L. M. & S.

From,
Mahomed Ahmed Bawla Editor and Proprietor of the "Memon Prakash."

TO WIT—By this writing I admit that whatever defamatory matters appear in the Memon Prakash for the month of March 1913 at pages 6 and 10, and in the June number at pages 3 and 4 and in the July number (of the same periodical) at pages 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 about the "Memon General Hospital" and in the August number at pages 15, 16, 17 and 18 in relation to the Memon General Hospital and its officers (managers) and in relation to yourself, that is Dr. Gaya, all (the allegations in) abovementioned writings (or articles) are false and unfounded and by this writing I publicly express my sincere regret for having published the said (allegations in the) writings, and tender this my unconditional apology, and hereby withdraw all those writings (or articles) of mine.

Some information and writings for the above articles were supplied to me by Khoja Akbarally Goolamhoosein who had been dismissed from his service in the Memon General Hospital. I hereby admit that all that information and those writings were false and unfounded and made maliciously.

As a proof of (the sincerity of) my above expressed regret I have paid a sum of Rs. 150 by way of charity, in the funds of the above hospital.

I am highly obliged to you for having by your accepting this apology shown a Hatamlike (highly magnanimous) heart and you are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you think fit and to publish it in the public papers and by handbills. If I hereafter publish the "Memon Prakash" or any other public paper under my proprietorship or editorship, I bind myself by this writing to publish this letter of apology in a (prominent) place which might attract the attention of the readers in the (very) first issue of such "Memon Prakash" or such paper. And I hereby (further) undertake that I will not hereafter publish any defamatory matter concerning yourself or the Memon General Hospital or any person or persons having any connection (or relation) with you, nor will I hereafter molest in any manner yourself or any such person or persons.

(Sd.) MAHOMED AHMED,
2127 21st July 1914.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 31, 1914.

A FORLORN HOPE.

To judge from to-day's telegrams, the last hope for European peace now lies between the "possible" meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser. But at the best, even if such a meeting is in contemplation, which is doubtful, this must be regarded as a forlorn hope. The Austro-Russian conversations have broken down, as everyone expected. The present feeling between the two countries is one of the bitterest that Europe has ever had to face, for among the new or newly intensified currents of political life on the Continent at present none can be compared in its cultural and political bearings and influence with the rivalry between the Slav and the Teutonic races. This is no mere dispute for territorial expansion, political designs, or commercial advantages. It is a ruthless struggle for mastery in the domains of national and international existence which, so far as one can now hope, may, at most be retarded by diplomatic goodwill on both sides but can hardly be settled with finality by any treaty or convention. For here we are dealing with an instinctive and self-conscious movement which obeys natural laws which are singularly impervious to arguments or persuasion. Slavism and Teutonism are to-day the two predominant factors in European politics, around which most other issues have grouped, or tend to group, themselves. The most recent manifestation of the acuteness of this feeling was the exceedingly bitter polemical controversy carried on in the Press of Germany and Russia at a time when no serious causes of tension between the two peoples had arisen or were visible. This Press controversy was founded on, and had its origin in, the national aim of the two Powers, and even the most moderate Russian and German publicist enumerated among the postulates of good fellowship between the two neighbours the maintenance of rights and aims which each party vindicated for itself.

While, on the one hand, Russia's unexampled growth is regarded in Germany as a menace, the Germans, on the other, are determined to oppose any measure calculated to weaken their ally Austria-Hungary, for any loss of political or military strength by the Dual Monarchy would necessitate a corresponding reinforcement of Germany's defences. Russia, again, is resolved to continue to play the part of the Slav "Protector." This *rôle* involves tremendous issues. Among other obligations, it entails upon Russia the task of extending as much sympathy and the tendering of as much support to the Austrian Slavs in general, and to the Ruthenians or the Russians there in particular, as is open to her by international law. And that sympathy, which individual Russians are accused of straining to the point of political agitation, is the chief cause of the soreness that now prevails in Austria-Hungary, and one of the predominant hindrances to an understanding between Austria and Russia. Ever since the persecution of Austria's Slav subjects which culminated in the recent murders, the Russians have been watching the course of events with an interest that is absolutely personal. The flames of religious and racial hatred have been further fanned by violent articles in the Russian newspapers, which have evoked equally violent replies from the Austro-Hungarian Press. The two Governments, of course, have attempted to behave towards each other with "correctness," but the currents underneath the surface of the ice of the diplomacy are headstrong and warm and, as was to be expected, have at last broken through the thin crust. The anticipated meeting between the Tsar and Kaiser, even should it take place, is almost certain to prove infructuous, for as Germany has from the beginning of the Austrian trouble accorded the fullest support to Austria's unjust action against Servia, and has been aggressive in her support of Austria against Russia, so as a consequence Russia will doubtless feel it her duty not to abrogate the predominant Slav claims on her protection. The Kaiser's sympathies, of course, are entirely against Slav expansion, and although his Government, along with the Government of Austria-Hungary, repudiates all aggressive designs against Servia, he cannot but strive after a territorial readjustment consistent with his policy and aims, and, so far as one can see, this is the establishment of a close economic union between herself and the Slav States. This aim on the part of Teutonic Powers is not easy of attainment, for New Servia, throbbing with life, needs outlets for her produce which are in the hands of Austria and is waiting for the day when her kith and kin within the Monarchy will coalesce with her in a great Southern Slav Union, a consummation which would not only be extremely flattering to Russia's national pride, but at the same time enormously lucrative.

The result of this Serb aspiration, which Austria has publicly determined to kill, is the feeling of bitter hostility which has now broken out in Russia, which even diplomatic conferences or the meetings of Emperors can hardly remove. Its roots are deep below the surface. The antagonism is perennial and, while one cannot blame the Serbs for seeking to unite their people in one powerful Empire, he cannot justly find fault with Germany, who dreads the establishment of a vigorous and compact union endowed with real force and potential growth, leaning upon Russia and imperilling the existence of the Dual Monarchy. Germany, therefore, is herself vitally interested in the present conflict, and we shall be astonished indeed if she does not refuse altogether, at this juncture, to play the part of peacemaker of Europe. From whatever standpoint we view the situation their seems to be no quarter whence a contribution towards a peaceful solution will come and the exceeding gravity of the situation is indicated in the statements made in Parliament yesterday by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey.

Notes of the Day

The Servian Capital.

Belgrade, which is reported to be in flames as a result of the Austrian bombardment, is steeped in historical associations, and has seen more battles under its walls than most fortresses in Europe. During the fourteenth century it was in the hands of Servian Kings, the last of whom ceded it to the Hungarians in 1427. The city was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks several times during the fifteenth century, and in 1521 Sultan Suleiman took it from the Hungarians, and from that year it remained in Turkish possession till 1688, when the Austrians captured it, only to lose it again in 1690. Thereafter Belgrade oscillated periodically between Turkish and Austrian rule till 1807 when the Servians, having risen for their independence, forced the Turkish garrison to capitulate and became masters of the citadel. The Turks, however, remained on the Danubian slope of the town under a special Turkish administration till 1866, when under pressure from the Great Powers the Turkish garrison was completely withdrawn. The Servian capital is one of the most interesting and picturesque in Europe, containing numerous gardens, planted with limes, acacias and lilacs, and antiquities of rare value.

Servia and Montenegro.

The Austrian blockade of Antivari on the Montenegrin coast shows beyond doubt that Austria harboured no illusions about Montenegro's neutrality in her campaign against Servia. Austria's move was promptly followed by Montenegrin troops coming to the support of the Servians at Pribog. The Montenegrins are reported to be among the finest guerilla fighters in Europe and their support of Servia in this crisis is likely to prove of immense value to the Servians, if a protracted resistance in the mountain passes should become necessary. According to Dr. Dillon, Austria has long been in dread of a fusion of Servia and Montenegro, while Russian influences have been instrumental in effecting a close contact between the two States. The same authority points out that the Montenegrin Skuptshina, which was recently elected in King Nicholas's realm, passed a Bill authorising the Government to conclude a treaty with Servia introducing a military, diplomatic and customs union between the two States. Consequently, according to this convention, the command of the Army will be vested in the military representative of one of the two kingdoms, doubtless Servia, and the diplomatic service of both countries abroad will be carried on by the Ministers of the Servian King. Although the details of this pact are lacking, it is clear that it may bring forth momentous results in time.

Education in Baroda State.

The report of the Education Department of Baroda State for the year 1912-1913 affords intesting reading, showing steady progress of education in its various branches. The expenses under the several heads have risen as a result of the many-sided activities of the Department. The year being a prosperous one, the condition of the people was changed for the better, and as a natural result there was a marked increase in the number of schools both primary and secondary, as well as in the number of children attending them. Vernacular schools have now been opened in almost every village and diligent efforts are being made to extend the benefits of primary education to the masses. As further addition to existing school is not feasible the Department will have to take in hand the construction of more school-buildings, and the provision of more trained teachers and educational appliances. The annual grant of one lakh of rupees for building primary schools is proportionately inadequate, and the Government, it is generally thought, might assign a portion of its surplus revenue for this purpose. It is unwise to stint expense on buildings. It is incumbent on a Government, which makes primary education free and compulsory, to provide well ventilated and sufficiently lighted schoolhouses in order to create healthy school environments. The Training College for Men Teachers, which trains about 400 teachers, will be unable to supply trained teachers to all the schools, hence the Department should give serious consideration to the increase of qualified teachers. Though nearly three years ago, the lowest salary to be offered to assistant teachers in primary schools was fixed at Rs. 9, there is still a large number of teachers who have not been given that minimum. The tribute paid to Mr. A. M. Masani, Minister of Education, for the wise and efficient control of the Department is well merited.

More Rain in Bombay.

The skies were completely overcast yesterday and rain fell steadily from Wednesday evening bringing back all the uncomfortable conditions of last week. Nearly three inches of rain were registered in Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, making the total fall for the month 43.79, which is already .46 above the average. There is thus good reason to expect that by the end of the month Bombay's rainfall will be substantially over the average. Damage to crops is reported from Gujarat, and monsoonish conditions prevail over the whole country. In Bombay city most of the streets were converted into little lakes, and where there was no water, there was plenty of mud and slush.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH STATISTICS.

The vital statistics of the City for the week ended on Saturday last disclose a satisfactory decline in both the total mortality and the number of deaths from plague. Plague deaths numbered only 11, against 20 in the previous week, while the total mortality was 524 as against the previous 539. There was only one fatal case of small-pox, as against three and eight cases in the preceding two weeks. Deaths from cholera numbered 6 against 13 of the previous week. As to other ailments, we note that malarial fever accounted for one death, other fevers 42 deaths, diarrhoea 41, dysentery 18, debility 45, old age 22, tubercular diseases 10, pthisis 22, other diseases of the respiratory system 172, diseases of the nervous system 28, and diseases of the digestive system 22. There were 2 cases of drowning, 1 of poison 7 of fatal injuries, 26 of still birth and 8 of premature birth. According to the age classifiction, 170 died under one year, 62 were from one to five years old, and the remaining 292 were above five years. From the point of view of race and religion, the deceased could be classified as follows:—28 Jains, 23 Brahmans, 2 Lingayats, 5 Bhatias, 233 Hindus of other castes, 70 Hindus of lowcaste, 115 Mussalmans, 16 Parsis, 1 Jew, 20 Native Christians, 4 Eurasians and 7 Europeans. The number of births registered in the week was 354, as against 346 in the previous week and 338 in the corresponding week of 1913.

LONDON LETTER.

THE RIVAL FIGHTS.

CARPENTIER SUPPLANTS CARSON.

UNIONIST REBUKE TO YELLOW PRESS.

THE AUTUMN SESSION.

The great pugilistic contest between Carpentier and Gunboat Smith supplanted the Ulster crisis in interest during mail week, says our correspondent, in spite of the efforts of the Yellow Press to scare the English public into a panic over the threatened civil war.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 17.

Two days ago an American friend of mine in London was discussing political affairs with an Englishman. "Will there be a fight?" he asked. "Yes, there will, and Carpentier will win," was the reply. You may take this as a symptom of the popular temper at the moment. Two rival and mutually destructive sensations have been worked up by the Press during the week, and both, amusingly enough, chiefly by Lord Northcliffe's papers. On the one hand the "Times" and "Daily Mail, ably seconded of course by the "Pall Mall Gazette," have been trying to concentrate upon the Real Crisis at last, while on the other hand the "Daily Mirror" followed by all the rest has treated the Smith-Carpentier fight as by far the greatest event of the hour. There can be no question as to which subject has had the greater popular success. The fight has completely wiped out the sham fight,—or the threatened fight, which ever we choose to consider it. In other words, Carpentier has, for the time, obliterated Carson. A short walk through any part of London last night would have proved to anybody how exactly true this is.

Day after day Mr. Garvin had been doing his best with the familiar orange posters. "Sir Edward Carson's terms (as though he were at London Bridge with a squadron of Ulster battleships) was pretty good. "Clean Cut or Fight" was better, for it seemed to announce that the hour of parley was over: Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond must consent to the exclusion of the whole of Ulster, or else war must be declared. And meantime Sir Edward Carson was "holding Ulster in trust for the King"! But no one can say that the English public rose to the occasion. The fact is they are weary of the business, and sick at the renewal of scenes and threats three months after the Government had, in terms as plain as anyone need ask for, shown that the imposition of Home Rule on the Unionists counties of Ulster was no longer in the programme. Not even the elaborate campaign organisation of the Northcliffe papers,—scores of war correspondents, a new service of communications, a fleet of motor-cars, and special editions printed at Belfast,—had the desired results, unless we are to assume that the hostility of the "Morning Post" and other comparatively responsible organs of Unionism may be counted one of these results. One would say, however, that there was not much need to work up enthusiasm about the encounter between the French boxer and the American, for last night the "sensational finish" was cried amid scenes that carried the memory back to Mafeking, and to-day the town is discussing the foul and little accept the foul. The papers treat it variously. Some reckon Smith's blow a technical fault or a small accident, while others look upon it as a disgrace to the ring. One very well-known descriptive journalist (not an expert, as you might guess) writes in an agony of shame ("Cocoa Cant on the Fight," the "Globe" success on a poster) and predicts that the blow of Gunboat Smith has made an end of professional pugilism. That, indeed, may well be,—not necessarily because it was a shocking foul, but because the hollowness of these "great fights" has became a little too obvious. When the champion is assured of £4,000 in any event—win, draw, or defeat and his opponent is to have £2,000 if he is beaten, the pretence of sport can hardly be kept up. And, further, since the young French boxer's value depends mainly upon the maintenance of his record as an unbeaten champion, it does not require much penetration to see that, under existing conditions, the resources of the ring are quite equal to preserving him from defeat.

THE "LAST CRISIS" ONCE MORE.

But, obviously, a political correspondent must not dwell at too great length upon a non-political contest such as this, even though it presents so many features in common with the daily encounters at Westminster. So far as the Unionist Press is concerned, the week has been extraordinary. It is obvious that there was a concerted manœuvre among Sir Edward Carson's allies, first to make the very utmost of the Twelfth of July celebrations, and secondly to flog the British public into a final scare, or at least a display of weariness and impatience, before the Commons come to

(Continued on page 7.)

DEEPENING GLOOM IN EUROPE.

PRIME MINISTER'S GRAVE STATEMENT.

AN UNDIVIDED NATION.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES SHELVED.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK BELGRADE.

SERVIAN CAPITAL IN FLAMES.

The second reading of the Home Rule Bill has been postponed. Explaining the reasons for the step, the Premier uttered words, the gravity of which cannot be misunderstood. It is vital, he said, to the whole world that Great Britain, which has no interests of her own at stake, should present a united front and be able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation.

The news that negotiations between Austria and Russia have broken down is very serious, though the same telegram says there is still some hope of a discussion between the Tsar and the Kaiser.

The Austrians are said to have bombarded the Servian positions in the vicinity of Belgrade, and the Semlin bridge, a few miles north, has been destroyed by the Servians.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Vienna states that Belgrade is in flames. An artillery duel is also reported by the "Daily Telegraph" at Vichnitza, five miles down the river from Belgrade.

The Stock Exchange has experienced the most trying time in its history, the cessation of business being described as unprecedented.

The strictest censorship is being exercised at Vienna and Belgrade, which restricts news regarding the happenings in Austria and Servia.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent describes the people there as waiting for war.

All hope of the war being localised appears to have been abandoned, the burning question being—what will Germany and England do?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PREMIER'S GRAVE WORDS.

AN UNDIVIDED NATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

The second reading of the Home Rule Amending Bill was postponed in the House of Commons to-day. Explaining the reasons for this step Mr. Asquith said:—

We meet to-day under conditions of gravity which are almost unparalled in the experience of any one of us. The issues of peace and war are hanging in the balance, with the risk of a catastrophe of which it is impossible to measure the dimensions and effects. Consequently, it is vital to the whole world that Great Britain, which has no interests of her own directly at stake, should present a united front (loud cheers) and be able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation. If to-day we proceeded with the Amending Bill, we should inevitably be involved in acute controversies concerning domestic differences. Such controversies would use up our time and at such a moment might have injurious, and lastingly injurious effects on the international situation. Mr. Bonar Law fully shares my views and we therefore propose to postpone the Amending Bill without prejudice to its future, hoping that the patriotism of all parties will contribute to what lies in our power, if not to avert, at least to circumscribe the calamities which are threatening the whole world.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Speaking in the Commons, Sir Edward Grey said he regretted that the situation was not less grave to-day than it was yesterday. Austria has begun war against Servia while Russia has partially mobilised. "This has hitherto not led to corresponding steps by other Powers. Great Britain has continued to strive for European peace and I am glad to say has hitherto had no difficulty in keeping in touch with other Powers, though it has not been possible for Powers to join in diplomatic action which I proposed on Monday."

HOPE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Hope of the war being confined to Austria and Servia is almost being abandoned. In the absence of an authoritative statement by Government, the burning question still remains, what Germany and Great Britain will do.

THE FIGHTING

AUSTRIANS BOMBARD SERVIAN POSITIONS.

TWO ARMED STEAMERS CAPTURED.

VIENNA, July 30.

It is semi-officially stated that the Servians destroyed a bridge at Semlin, a few miles north of Belgrade, yesterday morning.

The Austrians bombarded the Servian positions and compelled the enemy to evocuate them. Two Servian steamers laden with ammunition and mines have been captured.

BELGRADE IN FLAMES.

PALACE DAMAGED.

LONDON, July 30.

Almost simultaneously a telegram from a Russian source stated that Belgrade had been bombarded and that the bridge over the river Save had been destroyed.

LATER.

According to a telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Vienna Belgrade is in flames after the bombardment and the palace has been damaged.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Athens reporting an artillery duel at Vichnitza, five miles down the river from Belgrade.

ARTILLERY BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.

An artillery battle is reported to have been begun near Smederevo, to the south of Belgrade.

STRICT CENSORSHIP.

The strict censorship being exercised in Vienna and Belgrade, except for official telegrams, prevents any information leaking out as to the course of happenings in Austria and Servia, if any.

LONDON, July 30.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph are returning to Vienna.

THE DIE IS CAST.

ONLY A MIRACLE CAN AVERT WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.

The Russians consider that the die is cast and that only a miracle can avert war. In the event of war the Tsar will be the generalissimo.

LOCALISING THE WAR

POWERS IN ACTIVE COMMUNICATION

LONDON, June 29.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Morley said the Powers were actively communicating with a view to averting the war beyond the area primarily concerned.

EXTREMELY GRAVE SITUATION.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, July 29.

All day the air has been full of conflicting reports, favourable and unfavourable. The feeling to-night is a trifle better in view of the reports of a possible meeting of the Tsar and the Kaiser. The fact that Sir Edward Grey did not speak in the House of Commons to-day is regarded as an indication that he is still labouring to promote peace.

Lord Rothschild is of opinion that the war is being localised.

TSAR AND KAISER.

REPORT OF A POSSIBLE MEETING.

LONDON, July 29.

The Kaiser and the Tsar have exchanged telegrams on the situation.

LONDON, July 30.

To-night's situation is more favourable on the report of a possible meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser. The news is most conflicting.

For example, it was announced that Austria had assured Russia that she will respect the territorial integrity of Servia and that she will not occupy Belgrade.

REPORTED BREAKDOWN OF AUSTRO-RUSSIAN CONVERSATIONS.

It is reported that the Austro-Russian conversations have broken down. There is some hope of the discussion between the German Emperor and the Tsar.

ENGLAND.

NO BRITISH MOBILISATION ORDERED.

FIRST FLEET LEAVE PORTLAND.

LONDON, July 30.

It is officially announced that no British mobilisation has been ordered. The military and naval measures which have been taken, are merely precautionary and defensive. The first fleet left Portland with sealed orders, the bands playing "Hearts of Oak" and the men cheering.

MALTA, July 30.

It is stated that a precautionary stage of mobilisation has been ordered. The Dockyard is very active and was working all night. All leave has been cancelled.

BLACKEST DAY ON STOCK EXCHANGE

UNIVERSAL CESSATION OF BUSINESS

LONDON, July 29.

To-day was the blackest day ever known on the Stock Exchange. Such a universal cessation of business is unprecedented. The extent thereof is illustrated by the closing of the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges until a definite improvement in the situation sets in.

MONEY EXCHANGES ABSOLUTELY DISORGANIZED.

LONDON, July 30.

Consols closed at 71.

The money exchanges are absolutely disorganised. Cheques of Paris Banks have slumped, the quotation ranging from 24.50 to 24.90.

An advance of one per cent. in the bank-rate is expected to-morrow.

BANK'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

The figures of the bank return reflect the crisis. Private securities have increased thirteen and three-quarter millions and the reserve of notes and gold decreased two and half millions.

LONDON, July 30.

Wheat has advanced two shillings and other cereals a shilling.

Net gold withdrawal yesterday amounted to £911,000 for Continent and Egypt.

Flour has risen another shilling.

PANICKY SITUATION IN LOND ON MARKET

LONDON, July 30.

The city columns of the newspapers emphasise that the monetary conditions in London are thoroughly sound. The markets withstood the panicky situation which arose as a result of the continental liquidation remarkably well. The encouraging feature is the certainty that the Bank is shortly to receive £4,000,000 gold. It is not expected that the bank-rate will be raised to more than 4 per cent. Three of the failures prove to be fairly big.

LONDON, July 30.

The Bank of England rate of discount was to-day raised to four per cent.

RUSSIA.

HUGE RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

MOBILISATION CONFINED TO AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, July 29.

Reuter learns that the Russian mobilisation extends to thirty-two Army Corps at Kieff, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan, being thus entirely on the Austrian and not on the German frontier.

FURTHER MOBILISING.

LATER.

Mobilisation is proceeding in fifty-two Governments in Russia.

WAR-FEVER IN RUSSIA GROWING.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.

The war-fever is growing. Thousands demonstrated here and at Odessa yesterday evening cheering for England and France.

A crowd of twenty thousand gave an ovation to the Servian officers departing for Belgrade.

OVATION TO DEPARTING SERVIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, July 30.

There was a patriotic demonstration in Moscow on the occasion of the departure of the Servian officers for the front. They were carried shoulder high through the streets and their railway carriage was heaped with flowers.

The lights in the Black Sea have been extinguished.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET TO BE DETAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, July 30.

The Russian Consul here has received a cable from St. Petersburg to detain all vessels of the Russian Volunteer fleet.

Business here is stagnant and the stock brokers idle.

GERMANY.

CONFERENCE OF GERMAN MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, July 30.

Dr. von Bethmann-Holiweg, Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of State for Navy, and high naval and military officers met in a conference last night. The conference lasted till midnight.

GERMAN TROOPS MOVING.

BERLIN, July 30.

German troops are moving in response to a Russian advance towards Wirballen.

RUN FOR GOLD ON REICHSBANK.

BERLIN, July 30.

The Reichsbank is besieged with persons changing notes for gold. The ordinary banks refuse to pay gold.

GERMANS WAITING FOR WAR.

Reuter's correspondent in Berlin describe the people there as waiting for war. Runs have occurred on the savings banks and gold is disappearing from circulation. Business men are alarmed and the banks are calling in loans. There have been sudden rises in food prices and foreigners are leaving the city. Cereals have advanced ten to twenty marks.

GERMAN SPECIE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Carmania and Kronprinzessin Cecilie are in the Atlantic on their way to Europe. The former has twelve million and the latter ten million dollars in gold on board. In the event of Germany's being involved in war, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie will endeavour to regain New York.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT POINCARE IN PARIS.

LONDON, July 29.

President Poincaré has arrived in Paris where he was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

THE NETHERLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, July 30.

The Netherlands have proclaimed their neutrality.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 30.

"The Times" sums up one point of view when it says:—If France or the safety of the Belgian frontier is menaced we shall know how to act. We can no more afford to see France crushed by Germany or the balance of power upset against France than Germany can afford to see Austria-Hungary crushed by Russia, and that the balance of power should be upset against Austro-Hungarian interests.

The "Daily News" on the other hand says.—Free peoples of France, England and Italy should refuse to be drawn into the circle of this dynastic trouble. We must not have our western civilisation submerged in a sea of blood in order to wash out a Servian conspiracy.

SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

Commercial circles in Bombay are much troubled over the political situation in Europe. Nothing of importance has, however, taken place here, especially as far as the shipping trade is concerned. The Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company have not been affected and passages and freights to and from Bombay continue to be booked. Nor are any other shipping companies affected.

It is reported that with effect from yesterday afternoon a special guard of the Sherwood Foresters has been stationed at the Government Dockyard. The officers and crew of H. M. S. Dartmouth are busily engaged in equipping her for her passage to Home waters. Definite orders as to her actual destination have not as yet been received but they are momentarily expected.

Last night all soldiers in the garrison who were out in the city were recalled to barracks. The reason for this order did not transpire.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

consider the Amending Bill. The exploits of the special correspondents have been quite remarkable, but few can compete in naivetè with the production of a certain special representative of a London evening paper, who may be a convinced Home Ruler trying hard to give his employers what they want. He explains how he failed to find evidence of anything but quiet among the ordinary business and other affairs of Belfast: to find the realities of which the Press is making so much, one must look carefully for them, he said. Also the correspondent had been talking to Belfast business men about Home Rule and exclusion, and he implied that many of them seemed deeply impressed with the likelihood of Ulster, losing heavily through being cut off from the rest of Ireland. On the whole perhaps the most significant aspect of the Irish business during the week is connected with the influential protests of the Unionist Press against the wild excitement engineered, or rather attempted, by the yellow organs. In many respects the events of the last few days illustrate the point I have several times emphasised, that in affairs of this kind there is no safer moment than the one into which all the inflamable influences appear to be concentrated.

THE AUTUMN SESSION.

This afternoon, Mr. Asquith made a detailed statement with regard to the business of the session. The Revenue Bill and the Irish Land Bill are to be dropped, and among the measures marked to be passed are none of any great importance over and above the three which, if all goes well with the Government, will become law owing to the action of the Parliament Act. The Prime Minister did not give any indication as to when the House might hope to rise. Members appear to be agreed that it will not be until towards the end of August, and then there is to be a short early winter session, beginning at the end of November or in the first week of December. This is a compromise, secured it would seem mainly at the instance of Mr. Lloyd George and designed to placate in some degree the large number of members who dislike having to attend between August and February. It will not succeed in this object, as was evident from Mr. Bonar Law's attack upon the Government's plan—as bad an arrangement, he called it, as could have been made, for it meant a dragging out of the present session as well as all the inconvenience of an autumn session. The House, Mr. Law argued, ought not to meet in the autumn, and it would be a great convenience if it could rise at the end of July. No doubt it would, and no doubt also the departments would welcome the long intervals—totalling in effect about six months of the year—for the preparation of their Bills. But the idea is absurd, and more especially now that members are paid an annual salary, not for work extending over only one-third of the year. Mr. Law, by the bye, does what he can on such occasions as these to earn the cheers of his party, but he can hardly expect to hold his place by virtue of frequent brisk slangings of the Treasury Bench. His leadership, good Tories will hint to you, is a precarious matter, but there is no obvious successor in view,—unless Mr. Churchill should leave the Liberals over the Navy and Ulster and make a bid for the leadership of the party that is in such patent need of him. In any case, I fancy, it will not be long before we see the formation of a Unionist group with a programme displayed in the initials B. L. M. G.

THE VANISHED BILL.

The discussionon the the India Council Bill has been to a certain extent maintained since its rejection by the Lords through letters to the papers. Mr. Lajpat Rai has been indefatigable and has succeeded beyond what is generally possible to Indian correspondents in getting letters into newspapers of several kinds. The "Daily News" also published yesterday a letter from Sir William Wedderburn stating the reasons which lead him to regret the action of the Lords. He laid stress upon the peculiar position of the Secretary of State. As a member of the Imperial Government, remote from India and usually without personal experience of Indian affairs, "his task is one of supreme difficulty and needs all the light he can get. Above all for the safety of our rule it is essential that he should understand the opinions, the feelings and the prejudices of the Indian people." Lord Crewe's Bill, Sir William Wedderburn argues, was a measure which, apart from its other provisions, would have meant a step forward in the association of the Secretary of State with responsible representatives of Indian opinion. It would have meant, further, a strengthening of the hands of the moderate leaders in India. "These men," says Sir William, "are the best friends we have in India; and the summary rejection of the Bill flings back in their face a well-considered offer of practical co-operation in the cause of peace and good order." It is admittedly a lamentable thing that the Bill should have involved so harsh a rejection by the Lords of the elective principle on the India Council; but I should judge from the severely critical articles that have been appearing in your columns that many educated Indians will quarrel with Sir William Wedderburn's adjective. The Bill as a whole was certainly not "well-considered." The provisions for indirect election were linked up with so many questionable, and probably mischievous, clauses that it was, as before explained, next to impossible for the friends of India in Parliament and the Press to put up a fight for the measure as it stood. It may, however, be well to point out that the agitation in England in connection with the Bill has revealed what would seem to be a serious defect in the Congress organisation. The delegates of course came from India for the purpose of pressing upon the Government and public opinion the demands formulated by the Congress and the Moslem League, but it would not be quite accurate to say that they acted together as a deputation, in the sense understood by English politicians. They made, in fact, no secret of the variety of opinions held among themselves; nor, I think, did the majority of the delegates agree with Sir William Wedderburn's view that the criticism of the Government Bill should be as mild and careful as possible. It is certainly true that the statements sent out to the Press in interviews and otherwise by the various members of the deputation were discordant with one another in some, by no means inessential particulars; and therefore it is not to be wondered at that both the India Office and papers taking the standpoint of the "Times" should have made the most of this apparent lack of harmony among the delegates themselves. It is undoubtedly a very difficult matter for a deputation of this kind to act together in all particulars, but unless I am mistaken the experience of Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues will lead the Congress authorities in India to conclude that, should other deputations be nominated for England in connection with any future measure, the line of action will need to be more rigidly settled than it has been in the present case.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

UNIONISTS CONFER WITH SIR E. GREY.

An urgent conference of party leaders was held at Sir Edward Grey's residence to-day to endeavour to arrive at a settlement of the Irish question.

NATIONALIST GUN-RUNNING.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Those killed in the recent affray between the soldiers and the Nationalists were buried yesterday. The streets were crowded.

GENERAL HUERTA.

LEAVING FOR SANTANDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JAMAICA, July 30.

General Huerta leaves for Santander on August 2nd.

SWEDISH GENDARMERIE IN TEHERAN.

DEMAND FOR ARREARS OF PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, July 30.

The commander of the Swedish gendarmerie has demanded the arrears of pay amounting to £25,000 to be handed over by the 1st proximo. Otherwise the instructors will be withdrawn.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF GOODWOOD CUP.

Son-in-law	1
At Last	2
Florist	3

Five started. Won by a head. Five lengths between second and third. The winner led throughout. Saint Guthlac was fourth.

Time.—Four minutes 44 2/5 seconds.

Betting:—Son-in-law 9 to 4, At Last 8 to 1, Florist 100 to 30.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTH DAY'S SITTING

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL PASSED.

MINOR AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED.

The members of the Bombay Legislative Council were engaged the whole of Thursday in discussing the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill clause by clause to which notice had been given of 83 amendments of which twenty-five stood in the name of Mr. Upasani and twenty in the name of Mr. Patel.

Some of the minor amendments were accepted, while others were either lost or withdrawn.

The Bill was then passed as amended.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 30.

When the Council adjourned last night the question under discussion was the power of the Collector to question the validity of an election and an amendment moved by Mr. Sathe that this clause be deleted.

When His Excellency took his seat this morning he said that before they continued discussion on this matter his colleague in charge of the Bill had a suggestion to make to the Council.

The Pattani said that after yesterday's discussion the Government had come to the conclusion that the best course would be to delete both clauses 7 and 8 and take up later on a separate Bill dealing with the checking of corrupt practices at all elections,—Legislative Council, Local Boards and Municipalities—with a view to secure uniform action. He thought that the course would be acceptable. What the members of the Council who had spoken on this amendment, wanted was the deletion of clause 7. What the Government now desired was that both the clauses be deleted so that they might be dealt with later on.

The two clauses were then deleted.

Mr. Patel moved an amendment to clause 9 which provided that municipal government should vest in the Municipality while executive government should vest in the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Patel desired to substitute in the clause the words "notwithstanding anything contained in the Act" for the words "except as in the Act otherwise expressly provided." This, he said, would be a check—and a useful check on the Municipal Commissioner and would serve to remind him that what he did, was subject to the criticism of the Municipality.

Mr. Vishindas and Mr. Nilkanth supported the amendment.

Mr. Pattani said he could not accept the amendment. The clause followed on the lines of a clause in the Bombay Municipal Act and if the Municipality of Bombay did not find it beneath their dignity to accept it, district municipalities should not do so.

The amendment was defeated.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

Mr. Upasani moved the deletion of clause 10 which provides that in a municipality where there is a municipal commissioner the duties and powers of the president in certain directions, should be performed and exercised by the commissioner.

Mr. Patel said there were powers of merely watching over the financial administration of the municipality and powers of general supervision. If these powers were not left to the president, he was afraid the municipal commissioner would turn out to be an autocrat. He must feel that there was at least some person who was entitled to control his actions.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah said there seemed to be some misapprehension. Supervision would have to be exercised by the municipality as a whole and not by the president or any other individual. He went on to detail the financial system in Bombay where all payment was made by cheques and no cheque would be issued unless, it was signed by three persons—the Commissioner, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and the Municipal Secretary. He did not know whether any such safeguard was insisted in the present Act.

Mr. Pattani said the most telling argument against the amendment had been uttered by Sir Ibrahim who spoke from his experience in Bombay and knew that there was no necessity for the president to retain these powers. He had, however, raised the point as to the cheques and by whom those cheques should be signed. In chapter 5, clause 46, of the Act it was clearly laid down that all money should be paid by cheques and that these cheques should be signed by a certain number of members.

The amendment was rejected.

APPEAL TO CONDENSE SPEECHES.

His Excellency rose when this amendment had been dealt with and said he wished to make an observation. He did not wish to criticise the length of any speech but he was quite sure that hon. members were very anxious to get on with the business expeditiously. He should suggest that in moving amendments it was quite easy to condense one's remarks to very few sentences. He would urge very strongly that it was not conducive to the expeditious despatch of business to make second reading speeches, on every amendment.

Mr. Patel then moved an amendment to the clause providing for the right of the municipal commissioner to be present and speak at municipal meetings. The amendment was to the effect that the commissioner might be present and speak at meetings with the permission of the president.

Mr. Patel said in Bombay the members of the Corporation could say anything they wished to say in the presence of the Municipal Commissioner, but in the mofussil it was different. A member of a mofussil municipality would find it very difficult to speak his mind, say, on subjects like executive administration, in the presence of the Commissioner.

Mr. Ahmed said he thought Mr. Patel was taking a wrong view. He did not think any member of a municipality would be frightened of the Commissioner or so cowardly, in his presence that he would be afraid to any what he had to say. If there were any such member he had no right to be a member at all.

Mr. Sathe sugested the addition of words to the clause providing that the Commissioner should be present at the meetings of the municipality unless it was resolved by a majority of two-thirds of members that he should withdraw for the time being.

Mr. Patel withdrew his proposal in favour of Mr. Sathe's amendment.

Mr. Pattani said in Bombay they resented the absence of the Municipal Commissioner. Here in mofussil municipalities the tendency was to excuse him. He would like to know what would be the occasion on which the municipal commissioner should not be present. If they were going to criticise any of his actions and he was there he could give explanations so that much of the misunderstanding that might arise, would be prevented. The only ocasion he could see, was when they wished to discuss anything relative to the commissioner personally, as for instance if they wanted the Government to take him back. It had always been their experience however that in such cases the person himself did not wish to be present.

HARDEST PROPOSITION.

Mr. Sathe replied and his Excellency said he understood that what Mr. Sathe said was that if at any moment a counsellor wished to criticise any action of the commissioner he was to be told he was not to to be there. Was that what the Hon. Member meant?

Mr. Sathe: yes.

His Excellency. All I can say is that from the point of view of fairness and justice it seems the hardest proposition I have ever heard of.

The amendment was rejected.

Then followed the discussion of amendments dealing with the details in the Bill such as streets and building by-laws, dairies, declaration of offensive trades, etc. When the Council adjourned for lunch forty-four amendments had been dealt with, of which one or two minor ones had been accepted and the rest either withdrawn or lost. Amendments which would have had the effect of deleting clauses providing for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner were withdrawn, and then Mr. Patel moved that the following be added in this section:—"Provided that the Governor in Council shall select a person for such appointment from a list of at least three persons prepared and submitted by the municipality in such manner and within such time as the Governor in Council may by rules determine."

Mr. Patel said the amendment, if carried, would have the effect of giving some voice at any rate to the employer as regards the choice or selection of the employed. A subsequent clause would show it was the municipality from whose funds the pay of the Municipal Commissioner and others was to come and he really thought the municipality should have some voice in the selection of the person it employed as Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Barrow said this amendment would take away the power of the Governor in Council to make a selection. The municipality might draw up a list of names every one of which the Governor in Council thought was undesirable. It took away the power to select the best man. Again it was far better in making an appointment of this kind that there should be no suggestion that the patronage of any member of the municipality was required. He considered this amendment was most injudicious. He strongly recommended that it be rejected.

Mr. Pattani observed that Mr. Barrow's argument was sound and correct and the acceptance of it would contravene the previous portion of the clause which empowered the Governor in Council to appoint the municipal commissioner.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Godbole moved as an amendment that the clause providing for the appointment of a municipal commissioner for municipal districts of 100,000 inhabitants, should be altered to 150,000. He said that only in very large municipalities should the appointment of the municipal commissioner be compulsory. He thought that 150,000 was a small enough population for the appointment of a commissioner and that all towns with a less population should have the option of saying whether they would have a commissioner or not and such an officer should only be appointed if they came and asked for the appointment

Mr. Vishandas remarked that the population of 100,000 was quite high enough to warrant the appointment of a municipal commissioner. Indeed many of them thought it was too high and sooner than supporting Mr. Godbole he would suggest that the figure be reduced to 75,000.

Mr Upasani supported the amendment and was proceeding to speak about the reduction suggested by Mr. Vishandas when Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula rose to a point of order. The point they were discussing, he said, was whether the figure should be raised to 150,000.

His Excellency said the discussion should be between 150,000 and 100,000. He might say that the Government was not disposed at present to reduce the figure.

Mr. Kamat opposed the amendment and said Mr. Godbole had given no reason why the figure should be raised.

Mr. Parekh supported the amendment and said towns with a population of less than 150,000 could not afford to pay the salary of a commissioner. He knew of one town with that population which could not afford to pay that salary and he thought they ought to see this appointment only applied to places which could afford the expense.

POONA MUNICIPALITY CRITICISED.

Mr. Ahmed said if they accepted the figure of 150,000 the Bill would only apply to Ahmedabad and they might as well say it was a bill to provide a municipal commissioner for Ahmedabad. It would not apply to Poona which was the capital of the presidency for four months. The Municipality of Poona, he contended, did not represent the opinion of the people. They suffered from failure of water supply and many other defects and desired that the Bill should apply to Poona.

Mr. Patel and Mr. Rodda spoke against and Mr. Paranjpi in favour of the amendment. The last named speaker said they might at first restrict the Bill to Ahmedabad and see how it worked.

Mr. Pattani said he had heard no arguments in favour of the change. The only argument in favour was that because the clause in the first instance in the Draft Bill was 150,000 and therefore the Government should not go back on the original proposal, but should accept that figure. When the Bill was introduced it was suggested by several members that the Government might see their way to reduce the figure and he promised to consider that request in the Select Committee. The Committee gave their best consideration to the matter and came to the conclusion that it would be a good thing to reduce the limit in order that municipalities whose needs required a full-time executive officer, might be enabled to have a municipal commissioner. He also pointed out that the clause said the Government may appoint a municipal commissioner and such an officer would not be appointed without a proper enquiry.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Godbole then moved an amendment to the clause providing for the appointment of a municipal commissioner in districts of less than 100,000 population provided that an application was made for such an appointment by a majority of not less than one-half of the whole number of Councillors. He moved that the majority should be two-thirds and said that unless this was done the elected members would not have a say in the matter owing to the number of nominated members who would vote with the officials.

Mr. Ahmed said for Mr. Godbole to say that nominated members would always vote with officials was wrong. Most of the nominated members of smaller municipalities were Mahomedans and to say that they would slavishly follow the Government was an insult.

Mr. Kamat also objected to Mr. Godbole saying that nominated members would always vote with the Government and gave instances to show that they did not do so. He also mentioned, amidst laughter, that Mr. Godbole himself was a nominated member of the Poona Municipality.

Mr. Belvi expressed himself in sympathy with the amendment.

Mr. Sathe also supported and said that a two-thirds majority would be a better gauge of the feelings of the municipality than one-half.

Mr. Khandalawalla said a point which should be considerd, was a case in which one-half of the members of the municipality wanted a commissioner and the other half did not. Which half would prevail? They should have a majority of more than half.

CONCESSION MADE.

Mr. Pattani said that in view of the speeches made here the Government thought it would be a good thing to make the concession. They were willing to accept a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the concession should be on the lines of the clause as it now stood and it should be a majority of two-thirds of the whole Council. Before they appointed a municipal commissioner for a town of less than 100,000 there should be a general concensus of opinion in the town in favour of it and it appeared to him that the only way they could get that concensus of opinion was by the votes of two-thirds of members. His Excellency said the Government had no very strong feeling in regard to this question. It seemed rather a pity after the careful consideration given to the matter by the Select Committee that they should upset the finding of the Select Committee altogether. The idea of the Government in suggesting a two-thirds majority of those present was that if this question of appointing a municipal commissioner was to come up all members would be present. As there seemed to be a difference of opinion, it would be better to leave it to the Council.

The amendment was put and carried.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. Godbole to a clause under which the municipal commissioner can be removed on the application of the municipality, if such application is supported by three-fourths of the whole number of Councillors and Mr. Godbole moved that the majority should be two-thirds. He said that half the members of the municipality might have been nominated by the Government.

His Excellency: The Hon. member is making the same speech as he made before.

Mr. Godbole briefly stated his reasons for moving the amendment.

Mr. Curtis said the chief officer and other officers could not be dismissed unless there was a three-fourths majority, and a similar majority should be required for this higher officer.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Patel moved the substitution of the following clause for the clause in the Bill:—"A Municipal Commissioner shall receive such monthly salary as the Governor in Council shall from time to time determine of which one half shall be paid by the Government and the other half by the municipality." Mr. Patel said that if the Government was going to thrust a Municipal Commissioner upon a municipality the Municipality should be given half his salary by the Government. The municipalities had hitherto exercised the right of appointing their own officers. By this legislation they deprived the municipalities of that right and gave it over to the Government and therefore he was entitled to ask them to give consideration to the municipalities in a contribution to the salary of the Commissioner. The financial position of mofussil municipalities was such as to deserve the earnest consideration of the Government.

Mr. Ahmed supported the amendment and remarked that the Government ought to contribute very largely to this salary.

Mr. Curtis said it seemed quite possible that the Government might assist towns, but it would be undesirable to lay down that it should assist every town. There were great differences between towns and towns and the claims of some towns were very much greater than others. He would ask them to remember that the Government of late had been extremely generous in their doles as regards Municipal institutions and to trust them to exercise some measure of liberality in regard to this matter.

Several amendments were on paper to the clause governing the salary of the Municipal Commissioner and here the Government made a concession. The clause provided that the salary should be fixed by the Governor in Council, but the Government accepted an amendment to the effect that the salary should be fixed by the municipality subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. This satisfied the members who had given notice of amendments which were then withdrawn. In the matter of pension and leave allowance too the Government met the members who had moved amendments, providing that the municipality should not pay this allowance. The clause in the Bill provided that the Municipality should pay these allowances and the Government added to this the words, "unless specially exempted wholly or in part from the liability by the Governor-General in Council."

On this being announced the amendments were withdrawn.

CONTROL OVER SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ahmed moved the deletion of the clause providing that the Municipal Commissioner was not to exercise the powers of the municipality over masters and teachers in schools. He did not know, he said, why this power was not given to the Commissioner when all other powers were given to him. The Commissioner in Bombay did not possess these powers, he knew, but the position in Bombay was very different to that in mofussil towns. Take Poona, for instance. The present Chairman of schools was a man who did not know English and had never been to school. (Laughter).

Mr. Paranjpe: The Chairman at present is an educated man.

Mr. Ahmed: I am speaking of two months ago.

He went on to say that it was owing to party differences that this sort of thing occurred and was constantly happening. It was very necessary that the Commissioner should have charge of the schools.

Mr. Rodda opposed and Sheik Ghulam Hossein Hidayatallah supported the amendment. The last named said if they took away this power from the Commissioner they would have wasted the two days spent in discussing the Bill.

Mr. Pattani said this was a matter which it would be well to leave to the sense of the Council and without further remarks he would do so.

A vote was taken and the amendment was defeated by 20 votes to 18.

The remainder of the amendments were of a minor character and when all clauses had been passed separately Mr. Pattani moved the third reading which was carried and the Bill passed. It was then after six o'clock.

His Excellency said:—I am entirely in the hon. members' hands if they would like to go on to the next Bill. I am willing.

After looking round the hall his Excellency smilingly remarked: I think we had better take it to-morrow.

The Council then adjourned.

COOPERATIVE SOLICTIES ACT.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 1st day of October, 1914.

Any objection or suggestion which may be sent to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, by any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following supplementary rules under the said Act, namely:—

"Without the sanction of the Registrar no part of the funds of a registered society shall be divided by way of bonus or dividend or otherwise among its members in any case in which the entire expenditure incurred by such society during the year has not been debited in the annual and profit and loss account before the net profit was arrived at."

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

At about 3 a.m., on Thursday, plaster on the walls of the rear portion of a two-storeyed chaul, situated at Parel, began to come off and the tenants at once moved to the front portion of the building. The rear portion then came down, and a little boy named Mahomed, who was sleeping near the back wall on the first floor, was precipitated to the ground. He fell clear of the debris and received only a slight cut on the head. All the tenants have since vacated.

A SLEEPING MAN'S FALL.

A Hindu coolie named Maruti Panda, aged about 30, was sleeping on a window ledge inside the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday morning, when he rolled off on to the floor, a height of eight feet. He went home but about 11 a.m., he went to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained injuries to his left ear, shoulder and hips. He was detained for treatment.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We commence to-day the publication of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay (his identity may be easily perceived), who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making. The articles will appear on Fridays.

"TIME ROLLS ITS CEASELESS COURSE."

Thus doth the tuneful bard of "Caledonia stern and wild" apostrophise. Time which eminent evolutionists of the day regard as an "abstraction" pure and simple. According to these scientists it is only an invention of human ingenuity to mark its own progress. In the philosophy of Eastern sages, from the days of most ancient, time is "amitya" or unmeasurable. It is without beginning and without end. Imagination has conjured it as "a mighty whirling wheel which none can stay or stem." Its spokes go round unceasingly. So we metaphorically speak of "the whirligig of Time." Unceasing in its revolution it is supposed to know no pause and take no breath. Generation after generation take their birth only to be swept away by the high returning tide in the great gulf of Eternity, leaving behind on life's sandy shore a few shells to bear testimony to their bare existence. These shells are patiently and labouriously picked up by a few faithful collectors, whom we call archæologists and historians. With infinite pains they endeavour to interpret their true significance.

Similarly, may not this writer in his own humble way walk the ocean strand and pick up such stray shells from the sands as he may happen to stumble upon and evolve out of this, his own narrative? In other words may he interest the present generation by relating his own recollections and reminiscences of the Bombay he has known during the last half a century and over? May he string together a brief narrative of the marvellous transformation which the whirligig of Time has wrought in its ceaseless course, and what prodigies have been accomplished by the race of yore on whose knees the infancy of the generation now nourishing has danced?

Old "Bombain."

Throwing back the shroud of years, let it be revealed how it struck the body of the early Fifties of the Nineteenth century that good old "Bombain" or "Mumbai," which two hundred years before was owned by "My Lady of the Manor," under a lease of £10 per annum from his Gracious Majesty of Portugal, and which was so assiduously explored for drugs by Signor Garcia de Orta, that early scientist of botanic fame. How did the "Killa" or Fort strike him? What may be its environments? How many or few are the traces left for identification to-day? What were the *ramparts of "Kotis"* and what the moats and ditches surrounding them which in the vernacular language were called "Churs"? How far did the "maidan" extend? Why a part of it was known as "Pavanchaki," and who were the good folk who resorted to the area to "eat the air" at even tide and be refreshed by the balmy breeze blowing from the western sea? Where were the "Teen and Dao Durwazas" or Fort Gates, and where the "Dongri Killa" and the "Topekhana" (or artillery station)? And, emerging from the "durwaza" or gates, which practically shut out the Fort or "Kote" from the native town in the north, what was understood by "Paidhoni," "Bharkote" or "Kotebahar," what by "Bori Bunder," "Fansika-talav," "Dhobighat," "Chandanwadi," and so on. How were the suburbs of Mazgaon, Parel, Chinchpogli, and Girgaum, Mahalaxmi and Walkeshwar situated, where so many "wadis" or country houses were built for enjoying a holiday or spending a week-end?

What about the only "Godee" or dock and the great Wadia family who were known to be the hereditary master-builders of the mercantile marine and the Indian navy warships which navigated the Arabian and Red Seas and pursued the "buglas" and "dhows" of the piratical Arabs of Muscat, Socotra and Zanzibar, who bought and sold slaves? Where was the Custom House, the Post Office, the Supreme Court of Judicature? Where was the Secretariat and that impregnable "Bombay Castle," from which are still dated the Resolutions of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and the "King's Barrack." Where were the offices of the Military Staff and the Commissariat? Where was the Mint? It may also be enquired what kind of local government there was? Who were the Municipal Commissioners? What was the condition of the markets? What was the source or what were the sources of water supply? What about drainage and nightsoil? How was Bombay lighted after dark? What was the annual mortality? What were the most fatal diseases? Why was cholera so rife? How fared the foreign and inland trade? Were there any banks and how were they managed and by whom? What kind of scene did the harbour present with its serried phalanx of wooden vesels anchored in the middle ground, and the thousands of native craft of divers construction with peculiar names, Kathiawari, Arab, Bengali, and so on, in the Mody Bay, Carnac and other bunders on the eastern foreshore? How did they pile cotton in warehouses? Did the raw material take fire by "spontaneous combustion" and by other "unnatural causes"? And how did they manage to extinguish the big blazes? Where was the "Dombakhana" or Firebrigade station and how did the firemen (lascars) work with their premature hand-pumps? Whence did they derive their water supply for the extinction of fires? What was the *raison detre* of so many thousand wells, private and public, let alone the big tanks, built by the humane philanthropists of that generation, innocent of all thought of titles and other "honours"? Lastly, what was the state of education?

Thumb Nail Sketches.

The recollections and reminiscences which come crowding quite vividly to the writer's mind are so innumerable that they would fill volumes to narrate them with anything like amplitude. The object of these papers is only to give thumbnail sketches which will give in reality an outline of the Bombay of the Fifties,—an outcome which may be leisurely compared with the marvellously transformed city which is presented to the gaze of the generation flourishing at this hour. The change is wondrous and the gratifying metamorphose can only be done justice to by a born historian with the vived imagination and the stately and sonorous style of the imperishable author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Such a writer alone can give a living and faithful picture of the marvels Time, in its ceaseless course, has accomplished in Bombay during the last fifty or sixty years. "Sandy Seventy" can only scrawl in rude alphabet his own unambitious chalklines and passingly point out the distinguished persons who were contributory to the making of Bombay.

REBELLION IN BORNEO.

CHINESE BURGOMASTER MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, July 30.

A serious rebellion has broken out on the west coast of Borneo.

The villages and homes of the Dutch officials have been burned and the Chinese burgomaster murdered.

The rebels advanced on the capital but the Dutch troops defeated them killing many.

BATAVIA, July 30.

The time-expired soldiers have been forbidden to return to Holland in view of the political situation.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Sir Leonard Rogers, I. M. S., has written to the Indian Tea Association that the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine will open next June. Only the top storey of the new laboratories remains to be constructed. He has no intention of retiring for some time to come.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT'S NEW TURNS.

The weekly gala night at the Gaiety Theatre again attracted a large audience last night. Though the programme was not so long as some we have had on these occasions, it was thoroughly attractive and was received with great favour. There were two new turns of the Bandmann-Richard circuit both of which proved up to the standard we are now accustomed to expect from that combination. Russell and Held are an attractive couple, whose singing and dancing is sufficiently unusual in character and clever to come as something fresh in these days, when there is so much talent and originality going about that it is not easy for artists to give the effect of a new impression. The lady of the pair wears wonderful frocks, has wonderful hair,—which last night came down and was exposed in its fullest profusion to the delight of the audience,—and sings a song about a "wonderful girl" in a really wonderful voice. The gentleman wears wonderful suits and wonderful boots and does some really wonderful step-dancing. Altogether they are a wonderful pair and should be very popular with Gaiety audiences during the ensuing week.

The other new turn is Torino, an American juggler, who performs some ordinary juggling feats with unusual skill, and some extraordinary ones with equal skill. In the latter category are his cutting open an envelope with a pair of scissors, while both are passing through the air, putting a letter into an envelope under similar circumstances, and throwing a pen in the air and catching it behind his ear. These are remarkable little feats, very cleanly and quietly done which put Torino in a class of his own. If he has a fault it is that some of his other feats are too long drawn out, but it would be ungeneross to be hypercritical of a really clever performance.

Miss Rosa Romer is still in the Bill, and her brilliant playing of the violin and very charming appearance have made the continuence of her visit very welcome. There is a series of lively and entertaining pictures, including that of the Summer and Stone Fight for the welter weight championship.

FATAL FOOTBALL SHOT.

CALCUTTA STUDENT KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

A tragic occurrence took place on one of the Maidan play grounds on Tuesday evening during the progress of a football match between two Indian teams.

A Bengali student named Sachindra Nath Goswami, aged about eighteen years, was one of the players and during the course of the play was struck on the chest by the ball. As the youth seemed to have sustained serious injuries he was removed from the ground by his friends and on subsequently showing signs of collapse he was sent to the hospital in a semi-conscious condition. On arrival at the hospital he complained of great thirst and expired while being examined, death being due to internal haemorrhage.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DECREE AGAINST A PEARL MERCHANT

MAHOMED BIN ABDUL WAHEB MISHARI. SAIF BIN MUBARAK AL NAIKHI.

The plaintiff filed this suit against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 60,401-4-2, the balance of money due in respect of certain dealings in pearls.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar held his brief.

The plaintiff and the defendant are merchants doing business in pearls. The defendant is a resident of Sharagah in the Persian Gulf. The plaintiff from time to time sold pearls to the defendant and also bought some pearls from him. The plaintiff also acted as the defendant's agent and sold pearls on his behalf to others. The dealings between the parties commenced on the 18th September, 1912. Among other dealings, there was one particular dealing on 7th October, 1912, when the defendant then in Bombay, purchased from the plaintiff a parcel of pearls for Rs. 70,793-1-3. It was agreed that the defendant was not to be paid immediately but the defendant was to send to the plaintiff within one month pearls from Arabia and the plaintiff was to sell the same as his agent and credit him with the sale proceeds thereof in the account of the defendant with the plaintiff after deducting therefrom the amount due to the plaintiff for commission on such sales. In the meantime the parcel of pearls purchased by the defendant was to remain with the plaintiff as security towards due payment of the amount due to the plaintiff at the foot of the account between the defendant and the plaintiff. No pearls were however sent by the defendant from Arabia and a sum of Rs. 60,401-4-2 is found due to the plaintiff. That sum includes interest at 9 per cent. upto 1st April, 1914. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 69,401-4-2 with interest at 9 per cent. from the date of the filing of the suit till judgment. Costs and interest on judgment till date of payment. His Lordship also declared that the plaintiff be at liberty to recover the amount, by selling the parcel of pearls after giving due notice to the defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Payne & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayward.)

ARNOLD TANBENECHLAY *v.* NUSSERVANJI BROTHERS AND CO., A FIRM.

The plaintiff who is doing business at Odessa in Russia filed this suit against the defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 607 from them. The plaintiff acted as the agent of the defendants and the original amount due to him was Rs. 5,309-13-0. The plaintiff appointed the firm of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. Solicitors as his constituted attorneys. Later on a compromise was arrived at between the defendants and the plaintiff's constituted attorneys and it was settled that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 3,375 by four monthly instalments. The defendants paid two instalments and failed to pay the two remaining instalments. Various small sums were paid later by the defendants and the ballance due on the 28th of June, 1914 was Rs 607

Mr. Lambert of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 607 with interest at 6 per cent. from the 29th of July, and costs and interest on judgment till payment.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Smetham Byrne and Co.

RAMA KASNA AND ANOTHER *v.* MAHADEV GOPAL.

The plaintiffs advanced to the defendant a sum of Rs. 9,000 on the 11th July, 1911, on a mortgage of certain properties of the defendant situate at Tank Bunder. The same properties had already been mortgaged to a first mortgagee for Rs 27,000. The first mortgagee sold the properties in May, 1913, for Rs. 36,000 The first mortgagee paid Rs. 1,669, the balance left in his hands, to the plaintiffs (who were second mortgagees) in July.

The plaintiffs filed this suit against the defendant to recover Rs. 9,632-3-6 including interest at 13 annas per cent. per month.

Mr. Taraporevala appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 9,632-3-6 with interest from 11th July and costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Unvala Pirozsha and Papa.

A BANK'S CLAIM.

THE BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION)V DATTATRAYA NARAYAN MENGDE.

This suit was filed by the official Liquidator of the plaintiff Bank against the defendant, a pleader to recover from him a sum of Rs. 3,385-14-3, due by him in respect of his account with the Bank.

On 2nd September 1913, the plaintiff Bank sold some machinery to the defendant for Rs. 3,000. The defendant did not pay in cash and the sum of Rs. 3,000 was debited to his account with the Bank. Demand was from time to time made by the Bank's solicitors but nothing was paid. The official Liquidator also made the demand but nothing was paid by him. The official Liquidator therefore filed this suit, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant was absent but sent a letter addressed to the Chief Justice and Judges, that he was merely a nominee and that as he was a pleader it was undignified for him to appear as a defendant in Court.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,305-14-3 with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st January 1914 and costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

APPELLATE SIDE

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

Before Justices Heaton and Shah

BAI SOONABAI *v.* SORABJI D. DADYSETT.

This was a petition made to the High Court under its Revisional Jurisdiction by Bai Soonabai P. N. Patel, asking to set aside the order passed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 26th May, 1914, directing a notice which he had issued against Sorabji D. Daddysett, to be discharged in the case she had brought against him on charges of defamation under section 500 Indian Penal Code.

The petitioner stated among other things that she had filed an application on the 24th April against Sorabji, charging him with voluntarily making libellous statements against her of expressed malice, which was false, malicious and had no relevancy with the suit filed in the Small Causes Court, No. 6653 of 1914. On the 10th March 1914 in that case the petitioner was neither a party, nor was her character or conduct in any way relevant to the suit. On 24th April the Magistrate examined Dadabhoy Jessawalla and bafe an order to issue a notice under section 202 of the Criminal Proceduce Code, but later the Magistrate after hearing the parties ordered that no process should be issued against Dadysett and he discharged the notice on 26th May. Aggrieved by the order of the Magistrate, the petitioner applied to the High Court, praying that the order of the Magistrate refusing process might be set aside and he might be directed to issue a process.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY 31ST OF JULY 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

1265-12—Madh K. & C. Jamnadas Mathoradas Ramdas Muljee, Nanu H & Co.

398-14—Tyabji D. & Co Keshowji Narronji v. Varajlal Bhagwandas and ors. Motichand & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

17-13—**Bick M R & Co Kanji Alarakhia & anr Sufferali Versi Lalji & ors Jeh S M & H Tyabji D & Co Part heard 8-1-14.**

Short Causes.

236—14 **Mehta D. and L. Hemaji Vagechand & Co a firm Chandanmal Poonamchand Part heard 30-6-14.**

Long Causes.

837—13 **Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.**

655—12 **Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co not to be called on till 31-7-14.**

1056—13 **Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.**

1149—13 **J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.**

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

775—13 **Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.**

961—13 **Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co not to be called on till 30-1-14.**

437—14 **Little and Co The India Specie Bank** Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 **Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.**

372—14 **Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.**

449-12 **Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors Patel & Ez. Dastur & Co.**

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guyaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14 **Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Jehangir S M & H**

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

To be further mentioned for Consent Decree.

1060-13—Maulvi H M & R Bai Ratanbai widow and ors v. Dawoodbhoy Koorbhoy Payne & Co. and ors Jam R and D Moti and Co.

For further directions and costs on Courts Report.

733-10—Captain & V R D Sethna v. Raimal Heerji and ors Wadia G & Co Manecklal & Co

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

553—14 **Hiralal & Co. Babaji Govind & ors v. Gangabai widow & ors Unwalla P & P.**

537—14 **Payne & Co Dady Nusserwanji Dady & ors. v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & ors Mulla & M.**

678-11—**Judah & S. Mahadev Babaji Rane & ors v. Vasudev Nilkant Agte & anr Sabnis & G Mulji Tha.**

401-11—**Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. Syed Sardar Alikhan & ors Captain & V Mirza M & M Part heard 1-9-13 for Postponement.**

402-11—**Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. Syed Sardar Alikhan Captain & V.**

933-11—**Edgelow G W & Co. Messrs Manecksand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors Motichand & D.**

672-12—**Bhai K & Gir Vallabhdas Madhowji & anr v. Haridas Premji and ors Matubhai J & M Edgelow G W. & Co. Raghavaya N & Co. For Postponement.**

1131-12—**Tyabji D & Co. Girdharilal Fattechand a firm v. Premraj Bhathar a firm Raghavya N & Co.**

1285-12—**Daph F & D Ida Alias Haji Abdul Satar Sale v. Bai Rahimatbai widow & ors Little & Co.**

1289-12—**Vachha & Co Jodhraj Snahiram a firm v. Harnarayen Salegram a firm Jamsetji R & D Mulji & Tha.**

246-13—**Ardeshir H D & Co Gangaram Raghunath Samant & anr v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & anr Subnis & G Chitnis M & K.**

459-13—**Madhowji K & Ch Hirji Dharamsey & anr v. Charandas Chaturbhuj Bhai K & Gir.**

940-13—Amin & D Chandulal Laldas & ors Nathalal Balcrishna & ors U P & P Mulji & Tha Bhimji & Co.

867-13—Mulla & Mulla Fatmabai & anr v. Ahmed Jamal M B Chothia.

1077-13—Dubash & Co Velbai widow v. Dewji Channa Mote & D Dubash & Co For Postponement.

695-13—Ard H D & Co Ruttonbai widow & ors v. Jethabhai Nursey & ors Mata J & M Mulla & Mulla.

594-12—Sabnis & G Bai Sitabai widow v. B N Lang & ors Payne & Co Daph F

614-13—Pandia & Co Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narandas & ors Rustomji & Co.

936-13—Mulla & Mulla Bai Hooseinbai widow v. Essabhai Noorudin Lakkarghatwala & ors Vachha & Co.

1249-12—Mata J & M The National Financing & Comr. Corpr. Ld v. Mulshankar Panachand Doshi & ors Un P & P Amin & D.

169-13—Judah & S Appa Gangaram Kadusker v. Sakubai widow & ors Khund L & M Little & Co.

1007-13—Manecklal & Co Vishweshwar Ambaram v. Pusrhotam Gopalji Mulla & M.

1087-13—Nadershaw & D Goolbanoo Merwanji Gazaar & anr v. Framji Rustomji Hakim.

1043-13—Mulji & Tha Halimbai widow v. Abubuckar Abdul Rehman & ors Payne & Co.

278-13—Mote & D Gangakisson Gir Harilal v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

1000-13—Jeh S M & H Jeychand Premji v. Kasturchand Dewji & ors Mehta D & L.

6-13—Kanga & S Tricumji Jeewandas & Co a firm v. The Girengee Marine Insurance Co. Ld. Crawford B & Co.

POLICE CERTIFICATES FOR GOVT. CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 28th July, pro bono publico has drawn attention to a matter which will cause grave concern and misgiving to all, at anyrate to Sindhis.

All know what the Indian Police is. It does not require any effort to realise what the effect would be of a measure which necessitates a certificate of character from that department for the sake of employment as Government clerks. In Sind where instances of alleged high-landers on the part of the police are not rare, this measure would have positively ruinous results. To expect such a body to discharge this responsible duty properly and conscientiously reveals a grave miscalculation on the part of the local Government.

How are police going to discharge this duty? Are they going to keep a record of the doings of each individual so as to be in a position to certify his character? Only the most complete espionage on all people will enable the police to do so and how is that going to be. I say all the people, for it is difficult to distinguish those who would seek employment as Government clerks from those who would not.

Sind is a poor country totally lacking in industries and industrial enterprise. A very large number of the inhabitants look forward to Government employment as the only means of earning a livelihood. To seek to make such a large number of people subservient (it would be nothing else) to the police is a measure ultra-Russian in its conception and dangerous in its working.

And where is the necessity for such a rule? Does that necessity exist in Sind alone? And nowhere else? Have there been any wholesale instances of sedition, disloyalty or grave misconduct on the part of the Government clerks for the prevention of which in the future, this rule would have a shadow of justification? No such occurrences have been known and one fails to understand the rhyme or reason of this measure.

Is it that the Bombay Government, with a view to extending this measure to the whole presidency, seeks to make an experiment in this neglected province. If so, Sind has every reason to ask why it is that some of the most unpopular measures are first applied to Sind. A few years ago, the Sind bar was favoured with the attentions of the Government with the result that that profession has become the most unpleasant one to follow. Pleaders meet with the most unsympathetic treatment and greater annoyances at the hands of the higher magistrates than their servants would. Why is it that Sind is made the experimental ground of such measures?—Yours etc.

RE VERA.

July, 29th.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

PROPOSED HOSTEL AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

The President of the Federated Anglo-Indian Associations, Mr. W. P. S. Milsted, of Allahabad, has addressed a letter to various Anglo-Indian Associations of India on the subject of a scheme for an Anglo-Indian hostel in Allahabad with a view to encouragement of higher education among boys of the community.

The President enquires whether the Association are prepared to support the scheme and continue an experimental hostel already established. The report attached shows that the experimental hostel has already fourteen students in residence and several applications for admission are still under consideration and the Government has made a grant of Rs. 6,000 for 1914-15. Several scholarships are also offered. It is contemplated to erect a permanent hostel building to accommodate about twenty-four students within the next three or four years.

Sir James Meston says he considers it premature to buy land or consider the schemes for permanent buildings before there is concrete evidence of the community's determination to support and continue the work. His Honour says he is not prepared to undertake the construction of a large hostel till further experience has shown that the demand for collegiate education is large enough and permanent enough to justify this.

MALTONA

THE FINEST TONIC WINE

Obtainable of all Chemists.

Sole Agents, India :—

Adler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East. LONDON OFFICE, 3 NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, E.C.

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RADICALISM IN AMERICA.

ITS BIRTH AND PROGRESS.

MR. BRYAN SOWED AND MR. ROOSEVELT REAPED.

"The Radical party has come in American politics," says Mr. A. Maurice Low, in the "British Review," "and its coming has shattered the old parties.

"Whether the Radical party shall live or die will depend on whether it is a party of principles or a party of opportunism. As a party it can last only if it has principles, if it has courage, if it has convictions, and is not afraid to give utterance to them. Under sincere leaders such a party will go far, and in its progress although society may be rent—but not necessarily by force—it will be for society's good."

THE GENESIS OF A PARTY.

It seems strange that Radicalism in a country like America should be referred to as such a recent growth, but Mr. Low in a very interesting article traces the birth of the Radical Party back to the year 1896, when Mr. W. J. Bryan raised the cross of silver and brought a new issue into American politics, breaking down all the old issues and turning the current of thought.

"Silver was merely his text, for every preacher must have a text. The sermon he preached was discontent, his purpose was to create dissatisfaction, his aim was to make men believe they were the victims of a system that was swiftly and surely crushing them. He was the herald of despair. With his nomination the old political stage properties were thrown into the lumber room, and the stage was set anew. Mr. Bryan drove a wedge that cleft society. On the one side were Conservatives, Republicans, as well as Democrats, who were fairly satisfied with existing conditions and society as it was then organised, and who gave no sanction to any radical change; on the other were men, former party divisions obliterated, who were filled with discontent, who had been fired by Mr. Bryan to believe that a change was imperative if liberty was not to perish.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN.

"The times were ripe. For forty years there had been no vital issue in American politics; there had been nothing to fire emotion, although passion had been stirred; there was nothing to bring out that which was best in men. When men had something not only to live for but also to die, politics had a meaning, they were an inspiration, they had almost the sustaining power of religion; they were not to be treated lightly or to be tossed about as merchandise. When slavery had been destroyed and the Union preserved, the giants, having served their destiny, were succeeded by a race of smaller men, and their intellect was in harmony with their stature.

"Democrats clung to antiquated notions, resisting progress and burrowing in the metaphysics of the day of the stage coach to find precept for the code of life in the day of the telephone; the Republican party, both to bring freedom, had now entered int partnership with industrial and social slavery. The only issue between the two parties was the tariff, and that had long ceased to be an issue. You cannot go to battle against a percentage. You cannot pretend that a great principle is at stake when principle resolves itself into a matter of fractions.

NO IMPULSE IN PERCENTAGES.

"It was not the tariff that the workingman and the man in the class above him saw and puzzled about. What he saw was great wealth and great poverty, great ease and great hardship, great luxury and great suffering. It was not schedules that made him think; it was the brutal exercise of power. It was not *percentages* that he discussed; it was the alleged exactions to trusts.

"He was in the mood to respond to the one man in his generation whose appeal was made, not only to his body, but to his soul. Since Lincoln Mr. Bryan was the only leader whose plea was not less to the spiritual than to self-interest. He offered not only material betterment but justice, and that was the appeal he made to emotion. In Mr. Bryan's platform social questions were rated higher than schedules.

"In 1896 some six million men followed Mr. Bryan to defeat, but they were not crushed and their cause was not lost. Mr. Bryan was defeated, but, though defeated, he had done what no other American, with the single exception of Lincoln, had been able to do. Like Lincoln, he had created a new party and disintegrated the old. Less fortunate than Lincoln, Mr. Bryan had to see his party born with the bend sinister, for its parents would give it neither name nor recognition; but it was a party, it existed, and neither contempt nor repudiation could destroy it.

WHO SAID RADICAL?

"Mr. Bryan," as Mr. Low contends. "lost his opportunity, because so strong is party in America that even he hesitated to create a new party and label it Radical.

"To Europeans it would seem, not only natural, but logical that there should be a Radical party in America, not only Radical in fact, but Radical in name, and that America should be the one country of all others where to be Radical in politics would not be regarded as a term of reproach or connote a social standard. Yet, due in a measure to the inherent conservatism of Americans and the bad impression which the word Radical creates, no matter now Radical an American may be, he resents being called one and will not permit the use of the name as a party designation. Mr. Bryan called himself a Democrat although he had ceased to be a Democrat, and had become a Radical, but Democrats of pure lineage, to whom his doctrines were heretical, no longer recognised his right to the name."

MR. ROOSEVELT AS ESAU.

Then the article goes on to show that the very policies Mr. Bryan originated and Mr. Roosevelt opposed when he was nominated as a Vice-Presidential candidate, which the Democratic party repudiated as too Radical, and Mr. Roosevelt, as the Republican Presidential candidate, denounced as dangerous, and derided as visionary and unpractical now, through one of those curious tricks of politics, were claimed by Mr. Roosevelt as his own, met the ready approval of the country, and became the 'Roosevelt policies.'

"When Mr. Roosevelt went out of office, however, he had broken the solidarity of the Republican party and left a growing Radical faction becoming more Radical every day, to battle for supremacy with a Conservative faction and the right to call itself Republican. Twelve years earlier Mr. Bryan had done the same thing with his party with a single speech, the adoption of the platform which he imposed upon his party, and his nomination. Yet neither man deemed it policy to call himself a Radical or openly to appeal to Radical support."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

BOMBAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Principals of Colleges and Head Masters of High Schools to be *ex officio* corresponding members of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students going to England:—

THE PRINCIPALS.

College of Engineering, Poona; Government Law School, Bombay; Rajaram College, Kolhapur; Bahauddin College, Junagadh; Samaldas College, Bhavnagar. Dayram Jethmal Sind College, Karachi; Agricultural College, Poona; Baroda College, Baroda; Grant Medical College, Bombay; Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

THE HEAD MASTERS.

High School, Poona; High School, Satara; Northcote High School, Sholapur; High School, Nasik; Garud High School, Dhulia; Sheth Goverdhandas Sunderdas High School, Jalgaon; Ranchhodlal Chhotalal High School, Ahmedabad; Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat; R. S. Dalal High School, Broach; High School, Nadiad; Telang High School, Godhra; B. J. High School, Thana; Sardars' High School, Belgaum; High School, Dharwar; High School, Bijapur; High School, Karwar; High School, Ratnagiri; Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi; High School, Hyderabad; High School, Shikarpur.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. GANDHI'S FAREWELL.

Some European friends of the Indian movement, together with a number of Indians, assembled at the House of Dr. Gool in Capetown, recently, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Natal Mercury," in order to congratulate Mr Gandhi on the passing of the Indians Relief Bill. Among those present were Senators Powell and Marshall Campbell, and Mr. Meyler M.L.A.; also Miss Colenso and Miss Molteno, Mr. Marshall Campbell spoke for the Senate and Mr. Meyler for the House of Assembly, both gentlemen referring to the pleasure that the injustice of the tax was now removed and other outstanding difficulties of the Indian, community had been settled. Mr. Gandhi, in replying, referred to the period 21 years ago when he first came to this country, an Agnostic. He had since learned, however to recognise that there was a divine purpose in the world, and a divine hand guiding events conformably thereto. In the long struggle for the removal of Indian disabilities, a struggle which had absorbed the best part of his life, he had had many a hard knock, and many things had been attributed to him that he had neither done nor intended to do. The method on which he had relied, which he thought was now beginning to be better understood, had nothing in it of a lawless or desperate spirit, but he knew always that it made more demands on a man's courage and endurance than methods of violence could do.

Mr. Gandhi said it was a harder form of agitation, which, in the present, case could not have succeeded had his own countrymen not supported him, as was their duty. He felt himself to have been but a tool, and one of many tools. His deep thanks were due to the many European friends whose help had most materially contributed to the success now realised. He remembered how during the month of the trying march into the Transvaal a large number of Europeans had met the Indian column at various points along the road and encouraged them with sympathy and practical assistance. Potent however though passive resistance was as an instrument for winning reforms—perhaps the mightiest instrument on earth—it could not have achieved success had the Indian community not moderated their demands to what was reasonable and practical. This, again, was not possible until some of them were able to see the question of Indian rights from the European standpoint.

THE EUROPEAN STANDPOINT.

Mr. Gandhi went on to say he had made it his aim to see that question with the eyes of those who had seemed to his fellow-countrymen to be doing them an injustice; and he thought that, after long effort, he had fairly well succeeded. As to the Bill, he would say that it was a settlement of present difficulties. He felt that his countrymen in South Africa after a struggle of eight years were entitled to reasonable period of peace. He had been impressed by the spirit of national and Imperial responsibility manifested in the recent speeches on the Bill in the Union Parliament, and if that spirit continued he had no doubt the Government here would be able to solve the problems which still remained in regard to their Indian subjects. He did not see that the peace now accomplished needed ever to be disturbed. There would be no more influx of Indians into the country. Indentured labour had been stopped for ever—let them thank heaven for that. The Indians knew perfectly well which was the dominant and governing race. They aspired to no social equality with Europeans. They felt that the path of their development was separate. They did not even aspire to the franchise, or, if the aspiration existed, it was with no idea of its having present effect. Ultimately in the future—he believed his people would get the franchise if they deserved to get it, but the matter did not belong to practical politics. All he would ask for the Indian community was that, on the basis of the rights now conceded to them, they should be suffered to live with dignity and honour on the soil of South Africa. The speech was received with applause by the united assembly of Europeans and Indians.

VIEWS ON GOLF.

ITS SERIOUS PROLEMS.

Half the fascination of golf is wrapped up in the circumstance that the game provokes as much consideration of cause and effect when one is merely watching it, or reflecting on it, as when one is engaged in a round, writes Mr. Vardon in the "Daily Mail." Most of its devotees are close observers and diligent inquirers into detail, and it is surprising how often I am asked why I now play with ordinarily stiff-shafted wooden clubs, whereas in former times I had a fancy for a whippy driver and a not particularly stiff brassie. An astonishing number of people seem to have noticed this change, which was evolved about four years ago.

Perhaps the truth of the matter is that instinct prompts one to do that which is wise. Certainly my earlier drivers were very light instruments, with a degree of suppleness in the shafts that bred a sense of exuberance. People used to call them toys. In the days of the gutta-percha ball I think that a whippy driver was an advantage so long as the player could time the shot correctly with it. He had to hit the solid ball very hard, and an appreciable measure of "give" in the shaft assisted in that purpose. With the increasing resiliency of the rubber core, however, the necessity for sheer slogging has disappeared, and as one can be more certain of keeping a fairly stiff club under control, and thus timing the effect to the best advantage, the inclination towards a shaft of that kind has been natural.

It is as well to persevere for some time with a driver even though it seems to be altogether too rigid. Often it will work loose as the result of use, and the player will find that it is a treasure. Before I went to Scotland for the open championship and other events there I could not hit a decent shot from the tee, and friends told me that the club was too stiff. It certainly was not supple, but I found that it always developed sufficient whippiness after a few drives had been made with it, and I knew that the instrument was not to blame. In point of fact the cause of the trouble, as I discovered in the nick of time, was that I was getting my left thumb too far round the side of the shaft instead of across the top of it. It was a little error in the matter of grip into which I had unwittingly fallen.

STIFF DRIVERS.

I would recommend a fairly stiff driver for almost every golfer. The brassie should be slightly more rigid, and the iron clubs should possess no "give" that one can feel, for, if they are going to bend even to the slightest extent, there is not much chance of making a good shot when a divot has to be taken. The nuisance is that it is becoming very difficult to obtain shafts of the right kind. A shaft that will remain stiff when it has been thinned down is worth its weight in gold. People sometimes complain of the prices which are charged for clubs, but in these days such a rarity as I have mentioned is invaluable. The bother, so far as drivers are concerned, is that many shafts have been left thick in order that they may possess the desired element of stiffness. As a consequence, they lack perfect balance.

The scarcity of good hickory is a serious problem in golf. The supplies from America are hopelessly insufficient to meet the demand, and the reason is not that the best material is kept in the United States, for when I was there the quality of the clubs struck me as being inferior to that at home. Irons, being shorter than wooden clubs, can be left thicker in the shaft. In that way balance is obtained. The trouble arises when the driver is as thick as the iron. Being longer, the chances are that it is ill-balanced. There is a fortune awaiting the person who discovers a satisfactory substitute for hickory for the purpose of making golf-club shafts. Persimmon, too, is now scarce, although naturally less of it is wanted for heads than is required of hickory for shafts Altogether one wonders what will be the position in regard to golf implements ten years hence.

Perhaps we shall have to be content to carry fewer clubs than is fashionable at the present time. Personally, I think that very many players embarrass themselves by having at hand too big an array of instruments. They are apt to become completely confused every now and again by the circumstance that they have about three clubs with which they might execute a certain kind of shot. When they cannot make up their minds which would be best suited to the occasion, the chances are that, which ever they select, they will play the shot doubtingly, and therefore bungle it.

Of late I have not had a mid-iron in my bag, if we except a "mongrel," which is a cross between an iron and a jigger. A new driving iron, which I bought in Scotland, and this "mongrel" have been my standbys for all shots between a cleek and a mashie, and they performed noble service in the open championship, where my equipment consisted of just ten clubs. The driver was a light one which I took out of my locker in the spring, after having kept it among the reserves for a long time. There were two brassies, one for general work and the other with a stiffer shaft and more lift on the face for playing out of bad lies. The latter I did not use Prestwick, so that I must have been lucky with my lies. The cleek played its part admirably.

With the driving-iron that had been a longstanding favourite I was not on good terms. We had become estranged several weeks previously, and although I put it into the bag for the championship and risked two shots with it, there was no satisfaction to be obtained from it. Still, the new driving-iron was a friend and the "mongrel" was a club-of-all-work. It was useful for running up, pitching up, and long low shots against the wind. George Duncan said that if he possessed it he would be able to dispense with three clubs, and that was not an exaggeration of its allround efficacy. A mashie, a niblick, the Brown-Vardon putter for running up, and a putting cleek for holing out completed the set. There was an umbrella to give the bag an appearance of repleteness. If I had been jabbing at the little putts as I used to do, I might have made that an eleventh club. Ten is the smallest number of implements with which I have ever won a championship, but I suppose that it is sufficient. It certainly tends to avert a confusion of thoughts. When I did not fancy the driving-iron, I played an easy shot with the cleek. When the pitching mashie seemed unsuitable, I selected the jigger mid-iron mixture. There was nothing else to do, and that in itself was calculated to calm the brain.

VAUDEVILLE CHARITY FETE.

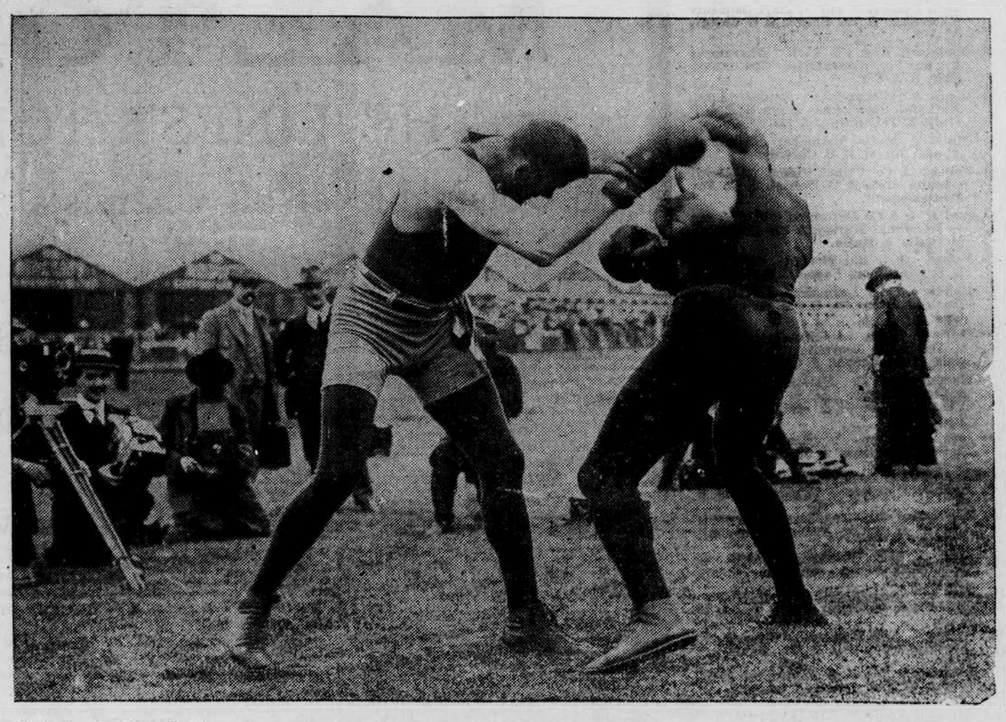

Photo by Topical Press.

Gunboat Smith giving a Six Round Exhibition Bout with Bob Armstrong.

TORINO.

The renowned juggler, who opens, at the Gaiety to-night.

RUSSELL AND HELD.

A clever comedy pair, who commence a season at the Gaiety to-night.

HON. MR. APCAR'S RESIGNATION.

The Hon. Mr. J. G. Apcar has written from Home by the mail tendering his resignation of his seats on the Calcutta Corporation and the Bengal Council on which he represented the Corporation. In consequence of this there will shortly be a by-election in Ward No. 17 (Chowringhee), and it is expected that the Government of Bengal will ask the corporation to elect a representative to the seat vacated by Mr. Apcar. Mr. Apcar's resignation, says the "Englishman," was received among the Commissioners with some surprise as he has been a member of the Corporation for over a quarter of a century, and was an authority on most matters connected with Municipal government. Only once did Mr. Apcar forsake the Corporation and that was when he resigned "for good," as he expressed it, in 1906. He was then made the recipient of an official presentation in recognition of his long and meritorious services; but only a few months elapsed before he was back in the Council Chamber. As a debater he was a man of exceptional powers, and in social Calcutta he will be best remembered as one of the promoters and "Mr. Speaker" of the Calcutta "Parliament."

THE N. W. FRONTIER.

News from the Frontier continues pacific, the Waziris having apparently been behaving themselves somewhat better of late. The culprits concerned in the Tank outrage, however, have not yet been surrendered. One of the difficulties is that there is at present no well recognised leader in Waziristan to deal with. The late Powindah Mullah's son, Fazal Din, is a mere lad, with little influence over the tribe; and Abdul Hakim, his father's principal henchman, appears to be in almost open revolt. Waziristan politics, so far as they do not consist of robbery and murder, are almost impossible to follow, but the position is not one that inspires confidence of any kind. As regards Dir, no particulars have yet come through of the recent murder of the Khan's brother, but no further disturbance appears to have occurred. It may be hoped, therefore, now that the principal rival claimant to the throne has been removed, that this little State will settle down, after the long period of civil war to which it has been subjected by quarrels between the brothers.

ETHICS OF SPORT.

There is an admirable article in the "World's Work for this month on "The Ethics of Sport." It points out the absurdity of the paeans of triumph of the wails of despair which are raised over the success or failure of one or another national representative in international sporting competitions. If an expert from one country who has specialised on some particular game wins an international match, it is assumed that other countries, whose champions are defeated, are in some way humiliated. The real test of comparison is not the super-excellence of one individual's skill or power, but rather the average and the aggregate number of the persons who practise healthful recreations. From this point of view we can afford to keep cool, even when cups are lifted and carried abroad, when on a Saturday afternoon we travel any distance on a train and see on either side outside every town and village the crowds of white-flannelled figures enjoying different forms of recreatin in the open air. The sight is one that may well console us for occasional individual failures.

EUPHONY OF NAMES.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EXPLANATION "WOODROW."

No political utterance of President Wilson has had more of human interest about it, perhaps, than his explanation of the reason why he chose to make his name Woodrow Wilson instead of Thomas Woodrow Wilson, says the "Daily Mail." He is of the opinion that for a man in public life "two spondees" make the best kind of name, except, perhaps, a dactyl followed by a spondee, which, by the way, is the sort of name that "Theodore Roosevelt" is metrically considered. He could not stand "Thomas" for reasons bearing on euphony. He did not drop it because of any association with the doubting Thomas of Scripture.

A name really has some importance in the booming of a public man. Nobody ever called James G. Blaine an "Amphimac," or James A. Garfield a "Trochaic Dimeter," or Ulysses S. Grant an "Amphibrachlamb." But, according to strict prosody, it would have been all right to do so.

President Grant had dropped the "Hiram" prefix. President Cleveland, preferring the Trochaic Dimeter, had elided "Stephen." So three of the most popular Presidents since the war manifestly attached some importance to the sound of a name.

Mrs. Besant has received a letter from the Hon. Dr. Sundarlal, Hony. Secretary of the Hindu University Committee, stating that a formal meeting of the Committee requires a month's notice, and hence it will be some little time before it is known what course they will follow in reference to the Government's proposed constitution of the University. Meanwhile members are discussing the matter informally.

LIFE AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CHICAGO

A WARNING.

The conditions of life and labour in Chicago are discussed by the British Consul-General (Mr. H. Nugent) in his report on the trade and agriculture of the district for 1913. One hundred and twenty thousand persons, he says, left the United States in 1913 with the intention of settling in Canada, compared with 140,143 in 1912. About 57,613 of these settlers came from the States in his district:

The number of immigarnts arriving annually in Chicago from abroad reaches the substantial total of 100,000. They come chefly from the slav, Latin, and Scandinavian countries, and now outnumber those from the United Kingdom and the Germanic countries. To a large extent they are composed of unskilled labourers, and for the most part secure employment in the iron and steel mills and other large industrial plants in this neighbourhood. They are content to work hard for a wage which would not satisfy the ordinary American or British workman, whose standard of living is decidedly higher, and who therefore, requires larger remuneration for his labour. The British immigrant who belongs to what are called the unskilled trades should not forget that he will be obliged to compete with this class of European immigrant.

The skilled artisan's position is different.

HIGHER WAGES.

The wages of the trade union workmen in certain skilled trades are very high in Chicago.

But to benefit from these wages it is necessary, as a rule, for the workman to be admitted to the union and declare his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. The skilled workman from the United Kingdom should be prepared to join the union if he expects to prosper. The usual entrance fee is £20. It must not be overlooked that though money wages are high in Chicago, they are offset to a very large extent by the high cost of living in this city.

And at present there are 46,000 men idle in Chicago.

THE COST OF LIVING.

As the number of those honestly seeking work is about 32,000, it will be seen that this is not a favourable time for the British immigrant to arrive in Chicago. The rates of wages are substantial, the bricklayers receiving as much as 2s. 11½d. and carpenters 2s. 8d. per hour, but the cost of living is extremely high, with no signs of anything but a still further increase in the future. Taking staple articles of food for working men, two (butter aud sugar) were lower in price on December 15, 1913, than on December 15, 1912. Round steak, rib roast, fowls, flour, and milk showed no change. The remaining article showed the following percentages of increase: Sirloin steak 16.6, bacon 9.3, ham 7.3, lard 6.6, pork chops 25, cornmeal 33.3, fresh eggs 8.4. A commission is considering the advisability of creating municipal markets in the city in the hope of lowering the prices of food products.

Mr. Hiranmoy Roy Chowdhury of Calcutta has successfully passed the final examination of the Royal College of Arts, Kensington, in England and has been entitled to its diploma as Associate to the Royal College of Arts. Mr. Roy Chowdhury was a student of the Calcutta School of Arts. Mr. Roy Chowdhury studied four years in the Royal College of Arts and is the First Indian who has obtained its much coveted diploma. He is now studying bronze casting and will return home in December next.

—SAVOY—

(Late IMPERIAL)

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DALAL STREET, FORT.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOMBAY UNDER EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR.

CLEANEST HOTEL.

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BEST FOOD.

PUREST DRINKS.

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AT REASONABLE RATES.

FRESH SOLES AND SALMON DAILY.

Special arrangements made for Party Catering on the Premises or outdoors.

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Shirts, Collars and Ties.
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Leather and Steel Trunks
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When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

LADIES SINGLES' CHAMPION.

Photo by Topical Press.

In the challenge round for the Ladies' Singles Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon, Mrs. Lambert Chambers (holder) beat Mrs. Larcrombe. The photo shows Mrs. Chambers returning a low shot.

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of Lea & Perrins appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

SOME IMPORTANT LINES FOR MONSOON WEAR.

All Wool Grey Flannel Coat and Trouser	From Rs.	30-0
Sporting Coats the Latest	„ „	20-0
White Flannel Trousers	„ „	9-8
Navy Serge Suits	„ „	35-0
Soft Felt Hats..	„ „	5-8

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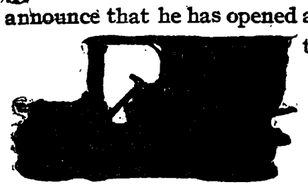
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MOTOR FACTORY.

The **PROPRIETOR** of the **FORT COACH FACTORY** begs t announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly



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THE CHURCH.

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE EDUCATION OF A NATION.

A revision is required of the terms of many of our controversies, writes Principal Forsyth in the "West Minister Gazette." We need a deeper grasp, and a return to first principles, which the journals we mostly live on will not touch, and which I am thankful you do not shun. There is a superficiality which would make everything popular and every issue simple, and which would with-draw no decision from the uninstructed mind at an electoral level and temperature. Such levity tends, in erasing difficulty, to arrest effect; or else it deludes itself with the foolish notion that it can pay certain people called cleargy to secure moral effects, and that it can buy moral results by what I hope to be pardoned for calling simple simony. The idolatry of simplicity issues in a faith which is weak because it cost nothing, or else in the cocksureness of the amateur who is ready at any time to take command of the Channel Fleet. It breeds a contempt for the great processes of history which have bought at such a price the freedom and power we take so lightly, as well as for the problems whose very greatness reflects the greatness of the soul. There is a vice of certainty in which beliefs are more energetic than realities are and men are more positive than their beliefs. There are very few things of which we can be so sure as many people are of everything, in the prompt temper of a football crowd. There are very few things (but there are some) where we can be sure we are absolutely right, and have all the truth in fee. Few things are needful, or one. And many of the questions which we thought closed are only closed along the old line. But new lines have opened up, especially in regard to history. We must often try back, and start from another angle of our many-sided principle, in the hope that the new departure will recover the true scent, and not bring us up against another stone wall. Yet we must not be surprised if to some the new issues come in a form more questionable than clear. For new ideas of the great and formative kind require for their grasp a new schooling, and not merely a taste for novelty or liberty.

Our ideas of theological liberty, for instance, have landed many in an *impasse*, many in a bog. They need reconsideration, reorientation, refounding. The levity and extravagance of many of its idolaters make a fresh conception of it necessary from its authoritative fountain-head.

FREE CHURCH AND FREE STATE.

And the like may be the case with ecclesiastical liberty. As Christianity cannot be creedless it cannot be Churchless. Nor can its Church, as part of its positivity, be out of active relation to the nation in its positivity as the State. It cannot be free in that way. The present relation is indeed impossible, but no-relation is more impossible still. A free Church cannot be in a free State only like a bird in a drum—having no particular business there, and active only to make a stir and a noise.

We of the Free Churches do not ask simply to be tolerated, but to be understood. Let us begin. Let us fortify our position by taking pains to understand, in its spiritual ultimacy, not only the other side but the long, historic situation and the spiritual complexity before us.

The relation between Church and nation comes to a head and a crisis in such a matter as religious education, where pure secularity is as monstrous as neutrality is impossible in other respects.

Education is not an English tradition; so much the more it is an English need—the English need. We are more in arrears with education than with any other public interest. It is a lack which not only lames us in competition with other countries but one which tells unhappily upon our mental habit, our religious type, our historic sense, and our whole spiritual outlook. It is one with which the Church has much concern in the spiritual interest of our whole people. Our religion suffers from it too much to realise it. The issue is far more than a bone of ecclesiastical strife. Our concern is not simply with religion in the schools but with something more important—religion in education and education in religion. Some of the Churches are losing hold of the growing culture of the nation on the one hand (educated women especially), and they are not gaining hold of Labour. They are in danger from a provincial horizon instead of an ecumenical mind, from a mediocrity which flattens life and provokes revolt, from a sectarian atmosphere which yet they think they escape, from the synagogal mind when they ought to cherish also the great temple worship on a world scale. Party politics and the journals are quite necessary, and the Free Churches have sought to exalt them by the supreme interest of righteousness. But no party politics can avert or defeat those dangers I have named, but rather our own capture by a view of religion and politics possible only through education on large historic lines. Many who think most deeply about politics are not politicians, and would we wasted if they were. But I hope we shall never come to treat politics as the prey, game or the gamble of the natural egoist man "on the make." I hope we may come to connect more closely political action with politieal thought, and political thought with a large ethic of life and Humanity.

A TRULY SOCIAL RELIGION.

Among our first needs is a general inoculation with the germinal and creative principles of a truly social religion at the plastic period of life—the teens, which really make the mind for good, and when a man is either quickened or stupefied for life. One book will sometimes do it, if it finds us at the happy hour. What I mean may come home if we listen to the talk on any large subject of a trainful of suburban men who never went to school after fourteen or fifteen (and before that had only gone to bad ones). They are mostly the victims either of instinct, prejudice, or suggestion. Or it may come home by testing youths of twenty from the same conditions, who suffer from brain rust and its spiritual sequelae by the waste of those five precious years in mechanical business—business stripped of its great educative powers. Whatever the cause be, many grow weary, like Mr. Galsworthy, of "partisan bickerings, the arguments that everybody knows by heart, the rolling periods that advance nothing but those who utter them" ("Times," February 28, 1914). We cannot do without party, but it needs moral ennobling, and it need social education, if we are to be saved from the rule of shrewd illiterates, lusty mother-withlings, neurotic idealists whose ideas have gone to school nowhere, lop-sided intellectualists, and leaders who are but natural forces without a moral culture or the grain to take a historic polish. And, if Church and nation do not ennoble and enlighten such politics by some educative action nothing can. Our weakness is curable only by education, or at least by a belief, which we now lack, in the educated as distinct, first, from the merely learned or the pedantic man, second, from the cranks, florid or fierce.

The spread and improvement of education is the greatest national interest of the hour; and yet there is no public interest of the first magnitude which is so mishandled and so suspected in this country. The Churches have their own share of their own share of the fault. I remember many resolutions in religious bodies—many of them conventional and futile—on the religious dangers in connexion with education; but I hardly recall one on the educational dangers in connexion with religion. I hardly recall one on the educational question in religion; I mean on the need for better education for the sake of religion, and especially on better secondary education. I mean the treatment of education in the interest of religion from another than the denominational point of view—education for its own sake, and the soul's sake, and the sake of the spiritual public—education in respect of its large quality, instead of its creed or its cost. I mean the kind of education that delivers us from those feeble, crude, or trivial types of religion which make a gratuitous obstacle for God's Kingdom, amid a society becoming more educated in a way than ever before.

Is it not possible that the Church's duty to the spiritual nation may suggest to it less insistence on its pound of flesh in current controversy, more patience in demanding what is due to the Church, and more readiness to hasten its great end slowly, by taking instalments that do not exasperate against it a public which is growing as keen on education as it is tired of religious impediments to it?

ECCLESIASTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

For this is the accusation. It is complained that the question of public education in Parliament stands for a quarrel instead of an effort, that it is an ecclesiastical quarrel, and that on both sides of the strife we have masses of people whose ecclesiastical interests starve their educational. I read the words of earnest and able Christian educationalists, publicists, statesmen, and citizens, who tell us that the aspect the Churches present to the nation on this issue is that of a set of irreconcilables, who for a dogmatic point, and for its realisation all at once, are arresting the education of a nation already rich in arrears there, and more backward there than in anything else.

That is a criticism to be taken with some caution, but also with some concern. What the Churches did for public education, when there was no public system, is incalculable. And it should be remembered how freely some of the Churches handed their schools and sympathies over to the public authority when it was set up. Besides, among these Churches is to be found the best average of ministerial education in England. But, all the same, the criticism is one that should be attended to. Inquiry should be made how it comes to be made by such people as do make it. It is not a true service to the Church to insist upon all or nothing of its own way at a given point. And it would be unfortunate if it led to the Church being regarded as the enemy of the nation where the nation's need is greatest and its appetite growing good. Education is not a civic interest only, but one of the greatest of the religious interests. And the better the public is educated, the more it will feel that the Church must be free, and the readier it will be to remove those obstacles to its freedom of which the Church complains. It is life for Protestantism that we should be educated, and death that we should be Orange in our temper.

The educational aspect of the Church's relation to the nation comes to a very interesting head in the question of the theological faculty in a University having its charter from the State. The report of the recent Commission on the University of London presents that issue in a way which has not yet been realised. And the situation offers an opportunity which is full of instruction for us on that principle of recognition which is midway between an Erastian establishment and an impossible neutrality. But that is another story—and not a simple.

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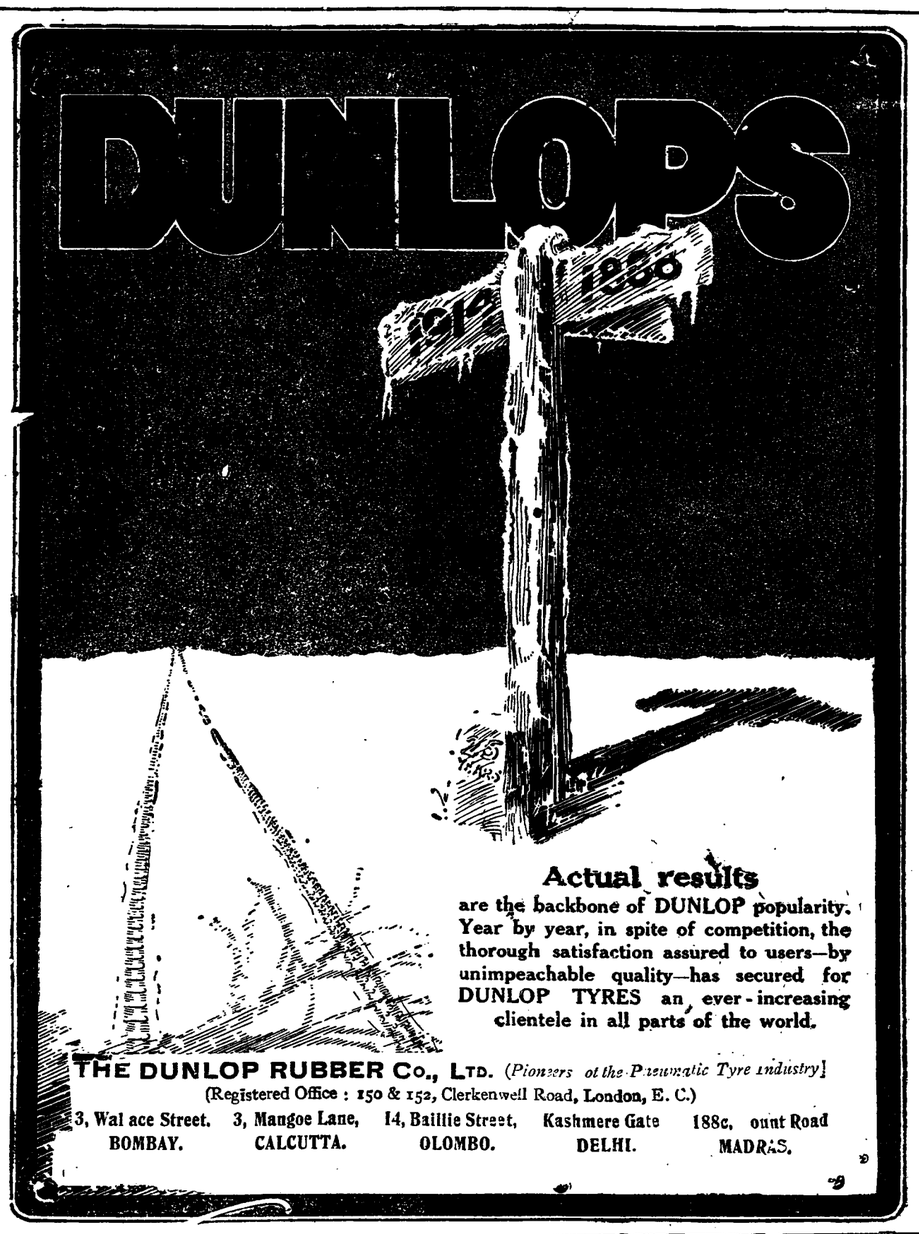

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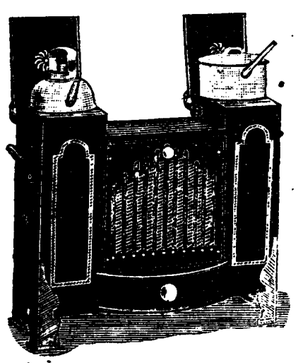

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